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Saigon's Army up against it

Learning to fight
a poor man's war

By Daniel Southard
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Can Tho, Vietnam

After years of enjoying unlimited, and sometimes indiscriminate, air and artillery support, the South Vietnamese soldier who mans the roads, outposts, and mud forts of the Mekong Delta is having to fight what one officer calls a "poor man's war."

For some of them, trained as they were to fight the war in the "expensive" American style, the adjustment is proving difficult.

Traveling for three days in the upper and central delta, a reporter saw only two helicopters in the air, rarely heard the sound of artillery, and never saw a fighter-bomber or an observation plane.

Low morale noted

Soldiers observed along some of the main roads in the delta seemed to have plenty of ammunition for their rifles and other weapons. But the glaring difference between the fighter-bomber, helicopter, and artillery support which they got in the days when the Americans were in Vietnam and what they have now appears to have lowered morale in some units.

"If we had the old air support, we would win," said the leader of a Popular Forces (PF) platoon in one delta province.

Dressed in a black pajama-type uniform, with a small hand grenade wired to his collar and a rifle in one hand, the soldier said that he had spent half of his 36 years in the armed forces.

He said that as things were now, the troops in his area did not have the strength to dislodge the Communist forces which at that moment were on the attack outside a neighboring village.

As bad as it ever was

"In the old days, it seemed that we had killed or neutralized them all, but now it seems as bad as it ever was," the veteran soldier said.

A South Vietnamese officer complained that many helicopters were not working because of a shortage of spare parts and that medical evacuation helicopters were consistently late in picking up wounded soldiers.

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South Vietnamese soldiers

Less support coming from the rear

AP photo

Unexpected best sellers

By Lucia Moust

Washington

Topping the United States Government's best-seller list is not the Watergate saga of "The White House Transcripts" but a practical little pamphlet called "Infant Care."

Put out in updated versions since the 1960s by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW), the pamphlet has sold almost 17 million copies. Close on its heels in popularity are two other child-care booklets, followed by the National Zip Code Directory.

Headquarters for all this activity is an eight-story red brick building on Capitol Hill called the Government Printing Office.

The largest black and white print shop in the world, GPO carries some 26,000 titles currently. Visiting any of its 34 bookstores around the country or placing an order by mail, you get, for a price, anything from "Poisonous Snakes of the World" and "Exploring Space with a Camera" to "Seven Keys to Faster, Better Typing" and "Apples in Appealing Ways."

Not all for sale

Not all of the GPO output is for sale. Much is given away by the federal agencies placing the orders. If federal printers think a "seller" is in their midst, they must ask permission of the ordering agency to put it in GPO bookstores.

This kind of guessing is extremely difficult, according to David H. Brown, special assistant to the public printer, who recalls how his office almost guessed wrong on the White House transcripts. While the presses were still running to produce the initial batch for the White House, some 5,000 orders came in from the public; so the volume for edition was liked then and there. Eventually 60,000 copies of the blue-cover volume were sold.

A misapprehension?

"We were amazed that we sold that many," says Mr. Brown, "because the pocketbook version was coming out at the time, and it was a lot cheaper. . . . People somehow mistakenly got the impression they were getting the original only with us and that the others were leaving out something."

GPO, which puts out everything from federal stationery to passport forms, gets most of its business from Congress. In addition to printing and binding millions of volumes of congressional hearings and reports, GPO presses each night put out about 100,000 total copies of the Federal Register and Congressional Record, Congress's daily almanac. By 8 a.m. the Record for the previous day has been distributed on Capitol Hill, and the copies set aside for mailing have been bagged and sent via conveyor belt under N. Capitol Street to the post office for delivery the same day.

GPO's other top clients, all of which have their own printing budgets and are assessed by the printing office for their orders, are the Army, Navy, Treasury, and HEW. While the Department of Agriculture is responsible for a vast array of publications, many are inexpensive, and it ranks only ninth on the GPO list in assessments.

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U.S.-Canadian ties at turning point

By Don Sellar

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa

The Canadian Government has just carefully staged two events which may mark a turning point for greater strain in U.S.-Canada relations.

Within a few hours of each other two federal Cabinet ministers issued ringing declarations which appear to have launched a new wave of Canadian economic nationalism.

First, Secretary of State Hugh Faulkner announced Canada has decided to prop up its sagging magazine industry by ending special tax breaks for advertisers in Canadian editions of Time and Reader's Digest.

Second, the country's recently appointed External Affairs Minister Allan Rock staked out a much tougher Canadian approach to dealings with the United States when he

delivered a speech in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The tax move, which would no longer permit advertisers to deduct the cost of plugging their wares in Canadian editions of U.S.-based magazines, came after months of agonizing debate.

With Parliament's approval, the Liberal government hopes the tax change will shift up to \$17 million in advertising to Canadian periodicals beginning Jan. 1, 1976.

Time has warned it may kill the small Canadian section it publishes along with its largely American edition sold in Canada, but Reader's Digest has not detailed its future plans in Canada.

If everything goes according to Ottawa's plan, existing Canadian magazines will begin to prosper, and one or more all-Canadian news magazines will be born.

The end to special status for Cana-

dian editions of U.S. periodicals has been demanded by nationalists for years, as newsstands blossomed forth with more and more U.S. publications portraying U.S. culture on a grand scale.

A few months ago, the long-established Canadian periodical Saturday Night folded temporarily, and nationalists were quick to exploit the existence of the tax shelter given its U.S.-based competitors.

Saturday Night subsequently was resurrected, partly with the aid of a \$100,000 grant from Imperial Oil Ltd., the Canadian subsidiary of the U.S.-based multinational giant Exxon.

A second tax move announced by Mr. Faulkner would eliminate tax deduction claimed by Canadian firms which spend about \$20 million annually on U.S. television and radio stations which beam their signals into Canada.

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Mickey Mouse is back— for new nostalgia trip

By Judith Frutis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Who's the leader of the club
That's made for you and me?
M-I-C [pause] K-E-Y
M-O-U-S-E

(From "The Mickey Mouse March," copyright Walt Disney Productions)

From San Diego to Boston — 54 cities in all — TV sets in millions of homes are lighting up to a little mouse with a squeaky voice and happy memories.

And the ratings are taking off like the moon-rocket ride at Disneyland. It is the same old Mickey Mouse Club and its Mouseketeer gang: Annette and Bobby, Cubby and Karen, Darleen and Tommy — and Jimmy Dodd and the big gentle man, Roy the Mouseketeer.

A measure of the show's impact came in Hartford, Conn., one city where the Mouseketeers will not be shown until March. Angry mothers there flooded the switchboards of local television stations, demanding



to know why the show was not on the air.

After a decade without the Mouseketeers, fans say it is time again to dust off the old ears, sing along to "The Mickey Mouse March," and settle back to "Guest Star Day" or

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Puerto Rican terrorists: a threat?

By George Moneyham
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The recent explosion that rocked New York City's financial district represents what law enforcement officials see as a step-up in the violent tactics practiced by a small Puerto Rican terrorist group bent on attacking U.S.-owned institutions.

A series of similar bombings in recent months here and in Puerto Rico have been attributed to a group calling itself the Armed Forces of Puerto Rican National Independence (FALN). Of major concern to officials here is that this latest bombing appears to signal a new, more violent attitude on the part of the underground group.

Until now, its bombs — or those the group have claimed credit for — have been placed in empty or isolated buildings in an apparent attempt to avoid injuries. The latest explosion, however, came at 1:30 p.m. Friday in

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Can world get together on oil?

Producers agree to meet with consumers; but first each side must unite on tactics

By Harry B. Ellis

Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

As nations that produce oil and those that import it inch toward a get-together later this year, each group is divided within itself and wary of the other.

Whether such a meeting would result in lower oil prices for world consumers is still unclear, given the sharply conflicting views within each camp.

Latest development is agreement by the world's major oil exporters, members of the 13-nation Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), to meet with oil-consuming powers "in an international conference," to "deal with the problems of raw materials and development."

OPEC communique

This one-sentence reference was sandwiched into a final communique issued Sunday by OPEC foreign, finance, and petroleum ministers, meeting in Algiers. Main purpose of their talks was to prepare for the first-ever summit conference of OPEC kings, presidents, and sheikhs, now scheduled for late February or early March.

The OPEC initiative follows agreement by President Ford and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing,

representing the nine Common Market nations, that a full-scale conference of oil exporters and importers should be held sometime this summer.

A preliminary meeting of OPEC and industrialized powers, according to Paris and Washington, should be convened in March, to lay the groundwork for the later full-dress conference.

Against this background, disagreement on tactics and policies is evident on both sides of the great oil dispute.

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Israeli bid for 10-year 'cooling off'

Defense chief raps big-power guarantees

By Francis Ofner

Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Tel Aviv, Israel

Israeli Defense Minister Shimon Peres is cool about any thought that great-power guarantees might encourage Israel to be more willing to withdraw from the Arab territories occupied by Israel since the six-day war of 1967.

Mr. Peres said: "I do not believe that guarantees are either practical, or real or stimulating."

Mr. Peres, in a private interview, followed that up with this comment: "In a way, guarantees are like bank loans. They are given once you convince the bank that you do not need them. If you really need them, everybody is embarrassed to take the risk."

Asked about the possibility of a military treaty of some kind between the United States and Israel, Mr. Peres said: "Israeli demands are always limited in nature. We would not like to suggest anything that might lead the Americans to feel it necessary to intervene militarily in this part of the world. I think this would be an inflated demand. I would brush it aside as an impractical proposition."

Agreement proposed

On how to tackle from here the problem of a settlement between Arabs and Israelis, Mr. Peres proposes a 10-year "peace preparation" agreement between Egypt and Israel. In return for such a cooling-off accord, Mr. Peres would be ready to recommend Israeli withdrawal from major portions of the Sinai peninsula.

"We cannot achieve peace overnight or within a year or so," Mr. Peres said. "I would therefore suggest that we have an agreement of 10 years with Egypt for peace preparations. Let us first decide where we want to arrive in peace efforts in 10 years' time. And then let us move, in a count-back, step by step toward that goal."

"For the time being, the Egyptians are not willing to enter into such a [peace preparation] agreement," Mr. Peres said. "What they say is: 'Give us some land, but there is not much we can give you in return.' [President Sadat told an interviewer from Le Monde, Paris, last week: 'I have

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How detente may save birds

By Frederic A. Moritz

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Skagit Flats, Wash.

Huddled on these Puget Sound tidal flats 50 miles north of Seattle are thousands of snow-white birds whose survival is tied to Soviet-American detente.

For the last four years fewer and fewer of these snow geese from the Soviet Arctic island of Wrangel have made their fall migration to "winter" here — before winging north again in May to nest and lay their eggs.

This year the migration has hit a record low and brought new urgency to "Project Northern Waterfowl," a joint research effort, begun under the U.S.-U.S.S.R. environmental agreement of May, 1972, to protect the birds from extinction.

But U.S. and Soviet environmentalists disagree on the reason. U.S. scientists cite natural causes, such as weather and animal predators. The Soviet side says American hunters dangerously are depleting the flocks.

Only 5,000 of the large birds with black-tipped wings have been spotted this winter by the Washington State Game Department — compared to 10,000 last year and 27,000 in January, 1971.

The problem is so serious that the Washington Game Department this year cut the daily "take" limit from three to two during the state geese-hunting season.

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Area groups deciding how cities use funds

By Clayton Jones
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

When a city suddenly gets \$16.2 million from the U.S. Government, who decides how to spend it?

More and more, the answer today is local neighborhood groups, or citizens' councils, rather than city hall. Reason: a little-known provision in a recent federal law providing the money.

The city with the \$16.2 million — Minneapolis — saw citizen groups formed along natural neighborhood — rather than political — boundaries. The city council was "notified" just how to spend the \$16.2 million for the city.

Groups list projects

Day-care facilities receive \$1.2 million, housing rehabilitation \$6 million, historical preservation \$2 million, and so on, the neighborhood groups decided.

This trend springs from a clause in the \$11.3-billion Housing and Community Act passed by Congress in 1974, which is now feeding federal dollars to more than 1,000 cities.

The difference from other special revenue-sharing is that local plans for block grants must be reviewed by federal officials before funds are released.

And unlike previous levels of federal largess, this program requires city officials to add meaningful and positive citizen participation from all parts of a city onto the basic structure of city government.

Power decentralized

That means city officials must diffuse and decentralize their power over federal money by transferring decision-making power to neighborhood organizations.

The law brings out the best features

of a New England town meeting, say federal officials, when such street-level government is required before cities receive federal funds.

And in Boston, a system of "little city halls" in 18 diverse neighborhoods is gaining a truer sense of street-by-street priorities for spending the city's \$30 million. Officials also claim the little city halls take the place of "Uncle Charley," who in the old days was the man to talk to when you had a beef with city hall.

Priority boards elected

In Dayton, Ohio, "priority boards" recently were elected among five neighborhoods to give the Dayton City Commission a "shopping list" for the city's \$8.8 million from the new act.

The thrust of the new act is to provide large block grants for neighborhood development, rehabilitation, open space, urban beautification, and historic preservation.

The impact of such fundamental change in authority will be an increasingly clamorous citizenry pushing for an improved urban environment, city officials say.

"There's a tremendous awareness among each neighborhood of its power and voice in making decisions on how money should be spent," said Paul Prear, executive director of Dayton's Model City Planning Council.

Three main differences

But compared to the citizen-participation initiatives of the 1960s, the new form of neighborhood power has three differences:

- "Neighborhood power" is aimed at middle-class citizens as well as residents of poor neighborhoods.
- Money spent is citywide in scope and not focused only on selected depressed areas.
- Street-level groups are mostly advisory rather than controlling budgets, staff, and program policy.

Senators pledge elderly to get heat and eat, too

By Louise Sweeney
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

For 21 million elderly Americans, caught between inflation and fixed incomes, congressional help is in sight.

On the floor of the U.S. Senate, Sen. Frank Church (D) of Idaho, chairman of the Special Committee on the Aging, is to introduce a package of three bills Jan. 27 designed to help the elderly. On Feb. 18, 19, and 20 the Senator is planning aging committee hearings on future directions of the social-security program, which is vital to them. The hearings also will deal with the rising cost of living.

The three Church bills would:

- Set up an independent, special agency to deal just with social security, removing it from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) and putting it under a bipartisan board of directors.
- Update retirement-income credits under plans like those for government workers, teachers, and the like, giving them equal status with social security benefits, not subject to income tax.
- Set up a special tax counsel assistance act for what Senator Church calls the "millions of elderly who don't have the tax benefits entitled to under the law," providing for a two-year, \$6 million system of tax counseling by volunteer retired tax lawyers and accountants through local community channels.

Senator Church has plenty to say about the plight of the elderly. "If the Ford proposal [which would raise the cost of heating oil and hold social security increases to 5 percent] is approved by Congress, many thousands of the elderly will be faced with the question of do we heat or eat." He considers the rising cost of fuel the "gravest" of the inflationary problems to hit the elderly, worse than the administration plan to reduce food stamps or rising costs of rent, clothing, and health needs.

William Orloie, staff director of the Senate committee on the aging, notes that the elderly pay 27 percent of their income for food, 10 percent more than the average American, 14 percent of their income for energy costs — 3 1/2 times that paid in proportion to income by other groups.

One of the subjects to be discussed at the February hearings will be the effect of inflation on social security.

The Ford administration has proposed a 5 percent ceiling on social security benefit increases, but an automatic cost-of-living adjustment was included when Congress passed a 20 percent social security increase in 1972.

The Senator, who spends much of his time dealing with the problems of the elderly, thinks American society treats its older citizens shabbily. "We worship the young in this country. . . . In a way I think this represents an effort on the part of the American people to resist the aging process, they all prefer to look away from it rather than confront it honestly. . . . Some change of heart is needed on the aging question, to realize we are looking at our future selves and that the last years of life ought to be years of dignity and grace."

★ Israeli bid for 'cooling off'

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nothing to offer in exchange for territory which is ours by right." Without a clear Egyptian promise of peace, without a contractual commitment, our security needs remain undiminished. So we can give them less territory."

Withdrawal opposed

The Defense Minister said he would oppose under the present circumstances an Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai oil fields and mountain passes. He explained: "Abu Rodels oil field and the Mitla Pass are important political and strategic places. I would not recommend that Israel sacrifice them as long as the Egyptians are not willing to remove, by a formal agreement, the military threat against Israel."

Mr. Peres sees three possibilities for a long-term solution of the Israeli-Jordanian conflict: (1) partitioning the historic land of the Bible between the two states; (2) a sort of federation; or (3) a kind of Common Market modeled on the European example. The Defense Minister's preference is the third or common-market type solution.

Bangladesh surrenders to one-man rule

By the overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Bangladesh — born as an independent state just over three years ago — has become a single-party, authoritarian state.

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the idealistic Bengali who led the struggle for independence against heavy-handed Pakistani rule, now finds himself paradoxically his country's first authoritarian President. He had started with apparently the best intentions. Under Bangladesh's first Constitution, he was constitutional Prime Minister — under a figurehead President — and answerable to an elected Parliament.

Hard to govern

But Bangladesh has proven difficult to govern. With a dense population of 75 million people, it is probably the poorest country of its size in the world. It has no significant mineral resources. And its ability to feed itself is chronically weakened by its susceptibility to flooding from cyclones and to drought. Yet mentally and intellectually, the Bengalis are among the most restless and romantic of the subcontinent.

For many months, Sheikh Mujib and his Awami League had been drifting toward authoritarianism.

Late last December a state of emergency was declared, abolishing habeas corpus and allowing detention without trial. Many had expected the next step, which came Jan. 25: installation of Sheikh Mujib as authoritarian President in a one-party state, with Parliament made subservient to the President.

Quite apart from its chronic economic problems, Bangladesh has been beset by a law-and-order problem since — with Indian armed support — it broke away from Pakistan in December, 1971. Tens of thousands of arms distributed to Bengali guerrillas in the guerrilla operations against the Pakistanis were never turned in.

Corruption and smuggling have been rife, and feuds stemming from these have probably been involved in "political" murders since independence. Sheikh Mujib said last December that since the breakaway from Pakistan, 3,000 officials of the Awami League had been murdered.

Terror of left, right

Insofar as the perpetrators of murders may have been ideologically motivated, their allegiances were probably of the extreme-right (militantly Muslim, anti-Hindu and anti-Indian) or the extreme left (so-called "Marxist") although not neces-



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Sheikh Mujib now an authoritarian President

sarily Chinese-directed). Sheikh Mujib, although Muslim like most Bangladeshis, knows that India helped Bangladesh come into existence. He knows too that the Soviet Union has friendly ties with India. But neither India nor the Soviet

Union is willing or able indefinitely to provide the outside help that Bangladesh needs to keep going. And other outside helpers, after three years of help without much to show for it, are inclined to be less willing to give than they once were.

Giscard finds modest home serves ritzy meal

By John Oadman
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

How informal can a president get? President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France came to dinner the other evening. Well, not actually to your correspondent but to the modest three-room apartment of Monsieur and Madame Cucchiari in a dingy street just a block away.

The President was carrying out his promise, made at the turn of the year, to go out to dine with all conditions of Frenchmen to find out about their problems at firsthand. The Cucchiaris, having been told three weeks in advance (nobody else was) were the first to have the honor of receiving him.

They were picked first out of the 1,500 invitations the President received because the husband, a picture framer, had done some framing for the President in the past.

The president, who likes scrambled eggs, had let it be known that he wanted these affairs to be simple. But it is not every day that one receives the President, is it? So Mme. Cucchiari's culinary imagination got to work.

An appetizing meal

There was watercress soup topped with cream, sea bass with a mouseline sauce, fillet of beef with assorted vegetables, salad, and cheeses, ending up with strawberry charlotte.

There were 12 people crammed round the oval table in the small dining room, the other guests ranging in occupation from a physiotherapist, through a law student, to a printer.

The president and his wife left at midnight. He had an early appointment next day to record a TV firechat which, given the economic circumstances, turned out to be remarkably optimistic.

Perhaps the chat was stoked with the memories of that mouseline sauce and strawberry charlotte, and the thought that if picture framers on the Left Bank can whip it up gastronomically like that everything

can't be as bad as his economic advisers suggest.

Value difficult to define

What the President learned from his first sorties into an ordinary home is difficult to gauge. The conversation, according to the gushing hostess later, seems to have been not much different from that in the cafe around the corner: the recent garbage strike, the Arab terrorist attack at Orly airport in Paris, inflation.

But at least President Giscard is getting out and about in a manner undreamed of by the late Presidents Pompidou and de Gaulle. He has succeeded in clearing away much of the stiffness that surrounded his predecessors, who were put (and

indeed put themselves) on a political pedestal.

His informality is a clear departure from past rigidities. The wonder, for someone knowing the United States, Britain, or West Germany, is that it hasn't happened before.

President Ford, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt or Prime Minister Harold Wilson may and do dine discreetly with friends and acquaintances. But it would occur to none of them to go out, in a subsequent blaze of publicity, to take watercress soup with John Doe for they see John Doe all the time. Such has not been the French tradition.

'Absolutely wonderful'

"That the head of state should come to dine from time to time with French

people, that," gushed his first ordinary hostess, "I find wonderful, absolutely wonderful."

Come off it, Mrs. C., the President is a politician who got in by a hair's breadth last year. He's now had a free dinner and, much more important, 100 times more free publicity than he had stayed in his palace singing legislation.

Footnote: beware practical jokers. A few days ago two official looking men called on the Girac family of Limoges and said that the President would come to dine on the Wednesday evening. Mme. Girac laid on a dinner and put her 11 children in their best bib and tucker. The President did not turn up and the two men have not been seen since. Informality has its abuses, too.

West Coast resistance to Ford oil plans

By Curtis J. Sitomer
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

President Ford, under fire from the U.S. Northeast for raising the price of imported oil, now faces another challenge on oil policy from the West.

Environmentalists now are set to challenge the administration's plan to lease 10-million acres of federal offshore lands for oil development.

The U.S. Department of Interior has scheduled hearings in Anchorage, Alaska (Feb. 3, 4) and Los Angeles (Feb. 6, 7, 8). East Coast public hearings also are set in Trenton, N.J. (Feb. 11, 12, 13).

At issue in the West will be the opening of 1.6 million acres off the coast of southern California — including wells located in the much-publicized Santa Barbara channel.

Following a massive oil spill near Santa Barbara in 1969, both federal and state drilling projects were indefinitely suspended.

Efforts unsuccessful

Environmentalists tried to get Congress to declare the channel and

surrounding areas a permanent "sanctuary" from oil development, but the efforts failed.

Now Secretary of Interior Rogers C. B. Morton says that domestic oil development here is vital to meet mounting national energy needs — and to keep the nation from heavier dependence on foreign oil.

Those who support oil development here are expected to argue in the hearings that coastal drilling will help fight inflation by keeping dollars home which would otherwise be sent to the Arab countries.

Danger stressed

Opponents frankly admit that they have no sound argument to counter this. But Get Oil Out (GOO) — a citizen-based pressure group — says it will stress the dangers of spills and the aesthetic problems of having commercial rigs dotting the coastline.

GOO executive secretary Ellen Stenderberg insists that "technology has just not advanced to the point where you can have offshore production without pollution."

But anti-drilling advocates now privately admit that they will likely eventually lose their battle in federally controlled waters.

However, they now have new hopes of victory on another front — by banning further offshore development on state lands, closer to shore. If this is accomplished, it also could mean slowing down of some federal oil

probes which are dependent on state-owned shore facilities for their production processes.

Forces buoyed

At least two recent events have buoyed anti-drilling forces, at least temporarily.

First, a newly staffed State Lands Commission (SLC), as a result of a gubernatorial sweep by Edmund G. Brown Jr. and other Democrats here in California, appears more oriented to environmental concerns than its predecessor (appointed by business-prone Republican conservative Gov. Ronald Reagan).

At its first meeting after the election, the Brown-designated SLC suspended — and in some cases rescinded outright — over 50 previously issued permits for drilling off the Santa Barbara coast.

Now Atlantic Richfield and Standard Oil, among others, must delay operations pending an environmental-risk report due early in February.

Permit studied

And an Exxon permit to build a pipeline from federal waters off southern California to onshore processing facilities where oil, water, and natural gas are being separated is also being held for further study.

Some believe these projects will end up permanently shelved.

Second, SLC chairman Kenneth Cury — who also is embattled with oil companies over what he considers industry "dictated" prices — says his group will take an entirely "new direction" in evaluating proposals for developing state-owned lands.

★ Unexpected best sellers

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Mr. Brown stresses that GPO is not a publisher because it has no control over editorial content and no authority to turn down an order.

"We do feel a lot of things shouldn't be printed," he concedes.

Costs of federal printing have grown enormously just in the last few years. GPO now runs a \$400 million business, and \$140 million of that increase has come just in the last three years. Only about one-twelfth of its income stems from actual bookstore sales.

At the behest of the Congressional Joint Committee on Printing, GPO contracts out about two-thirds of its work to private printers. The reasoning is that it saves substantially on equipment costs, particularly on multicolor jobs. However, consumer advocate, Ralph Nader has recently questioned this practice, arguing that minus the profit motive, the government ought to be able to do it cheaper and that the custom effectively subsidizes private industry.

★ Canada stiffens tax stand

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Meanwhile, Mr. MacEachen — in his Winnipeg speech last Thursday — was delivering some blunt words to the United States announcing the end of a "special relationship" between the two countries and the beginning of a "difficult" phase for them.

"The issue is our economic independence," he told the Winnipeg chapter of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, the same group which heard U.S. Ambassador to Canada William J. Porter deliver an equally frank speech last Sept. 25.

Growing awareness noted

The fact is that in both Canada and the United States there has been a growing awareness that a special relationship no longer serves either of our best interests, the External Affairs Minister said.

It is plain that Canada and the United States have entered upon a new period in their bilateral relations. It is one in which the emphasis is on a clear-eyed appreciation of the national interest and in which there is no room for false assumptions or illusions.

Mr. MacEachen called for a more mature relationship, serving notice that Ambassador Porter's reference to Canada-U.S. ties as "something special" in the world now is out of date.

Each government, the Canadian spokesman said, "will have to make hard decisions in line with its own perception of the national interest, decisions with which the other may find it difficult to concur."

Yet Mr. MacEachen, who took over the External Affairs portfolio last August, still described the United States as "the first among our partners" in his first major speech on the relationship between his country and its neighboring giant to the south.

Uganda finance chief reported fled to London

By Reuter

Kampala, Uganda

President Idi Amin has accepted the resignation of Finance Minister Emmanuel Wakhweya, who is reported to have fled to London, according to a government statement issued here recently.

The statement said: "Wakhweya's departure to London will not help him at all, as there is serious economic chaos in that country."

Commenting on the former minister's resignation, cabled from London, General Amin said Mr. Wakhweya had made "serious, malicious, and completely unfounded allegations against Uganda and its head of state."

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ملکات العرب

Gradualism vs. separatism

How Rhodesia, South Africa differ

By Henry S. Hayward
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Salisbury, Rhodesia
How much influence does South Africa exert on Rhodesia? Can Prime Minister John Vorster apply pressure to Salisbury's Ian Smith?

Individual Rhodesians think yes, but South African officials say it is not so.

A recent cartoon printed here showed Mr. Vorster twisting Mr. Smith's ear. "Of course, I'm not twisting his ear," the South African leader assures Rhodesians.

The feeling among rank-and-file white Rhodesians, however, is that he man from Pretoria has pushed hard behind the scenes for a settlement of this country's relations with its black Africans. That settlement will not necessarily be in Rhodesia's own best interests, some believe.

South Africa, it is said here, is anxious to build up good relations with black Africa, now that it and Rhodesia soon will be the only remaining white bastions in southern Africa.

But Rhodesia in its present state is considered a stumbling block to that desire. This is why Mr. Vorster still is regarded as anxious to see Prime Minister Smith enter into meaningful

negotiations with his own black-nationalist leaders.

South Africa does not agree with this presumption. Its Foreign Minister, Hilgard Muller, says it is up to Rhodesians to work out their own salvation, although he adds they will get every encouragement from South Africa to do so.

Emotional support

Rhodesians, meanwhile, are grateful that individual South African whites support them emotionally. The nation south of the Limpopo River has been generous with gifts. It also has sent a contingent of South African police to combat terrorism alongside the Rhodesian security forces. Twenty of these police were killed last year and seven since the cease-fire in December.

But the fact is few white Rhodesians apparently want to move to South Africa even though it is the nearest and most advanced nation in this part of the world.

A number of those who went south in the past have long since returned here because they did not like the political atmosphere nor the Boer population.

Although outsiders often class Rhodesia and South Africa as similar strongholds of white supremacy, the

truth is that the two systems differ widely. Rhodesia rejects the South African apartheid policy which calls for permanent separation of the black and white races there. Rhodesians say blacks and whites eventually will live together in a multiracial society in their nation. The only question is how fast or how long the transition will take.

"Most thinking Rhodesians don't want immediate black majority rule," a local businessman pointed out. "But they do want a gradual upgrading of the blacks to the point where they can take over some day."

Gradualism criticized

Critics think the Smith government has been moving too slowly. Its gradualism makes racial progress seem almost nonexistent so far. Mr. Vorster doubtless concurs with such criticism, although separatism, not gradualism, is his own banner. Even so, he has been meeting with his own black and Colored leaders in an effort to show changes for the better are in prospect.

In Rhodesia, however, black students go to the university with whites, and a limited number of black legislators sit with Mr. Smith's Rhodesian Front phalanx in Parliament. No comparable steps are planned in South Africa.

White Rhodesians, meanwhile, are still emigrating. They go to South Africa, especially if they came from there, Britain, Canada, and Australia mostly.

Some whole families leave. But primarily the exodus now is of young people. Some are disgruntled at the frequency with which they are called back for military service. Others think better future opportunities exist elsewhere.

While not torrential, the outflow is sufficient to cause the government concern.

"The fearful ones are mostly gone now," a Salisbury resident explained. "They started back in 1966 when the break with Britain came. Now it's politically fed-up people who are leaving."

* Puerto Rican threat?

Continued from Page 1

the heart of the city's busy financial district — a time and place apparently chosen to inflict the greatest harm. Four fatalities and at least 66 injuries resulted when the explosion shattered a historic restaurant crowded with lunchtime customers.

FBI joins hunt

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has joined city police in a massive manhunt for the perpetrators. Although law enforcement officials concede they know little about the terrorist group, by Saturday night the descriptions of two males had been widely distributed and police were moving quickly in hopes of preventing what they thought almost certainly would be another bombing attempt by the terrorists.

The terrorists claim their goal is to attain independence for Puerto Rico and that Friday's blast was their response to Central Intelligence

Agency (CIA) activities on the island.

There are two major groups in Puerto Rico that have long supported independence, the Socialists and the Puerto Rican Independence Party (PIP). Independence has been a question that has come up frequently on the island since the U.S. annexed Puerto Rico as a commonwealth in 1898.

Vote support minimal

In recent years, however, supporters of independence have not fared well at the ballot box. Invariably plebiscites on the issue have indicated less than 5 percent of the population want independence.

The terrorist group first attracted official attention with a series of bombings in Manhattan last October.

The note left by the terrorists after Friday's blast indicated their target was "reactionary corporate executives" who were eating in the tavern at the time of the explosion. Other recent explosions in Puerto Rico have targeted U.S.-owned businesses and banks.

Yugoslavs reining in on freedom of expression?

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Belgrade
Eight Yugoslav university professors will be on the Communist Party's disciplinary mat here later this month, and a dissident writer several times previously sentenced again will be brought to a court trial.

Observers are watching both cases with interest because either can cast some shadow on the image of relative tolerance Yugoslavia has developed in two decades of liberalization.

The professors, most of whom had been members of the party until expulsion or withdrawal, have been in conflict with Titoist Establishment authority since the student riots of 1968. An angered President Tito charged that the riots largely were provoked by the professors through their controversial Marxist teaching.

A rancorous ideological feud between the eight professors and the university party committee dragged on until last summer, when the committee dropped a suspension move and the eight agreed temporarily to quit their teaching posts and work instead in research institutes or abroad. They were given passports and several availed themselves of the latter opportunity.

Unexpected revival

This apparent modus vivendi suddenly was breached by a recent new campaign against the professors, with the party's leading media demanding their formal removal from Belgrade University's philosophy faculty.

The explanation of this unexpected revival of the earlier hard line against the eight was that, meantime, the Serbian Parliament had amended the higher education law to enable it to suspend any lecturer whose teaching was adjudged damaging to national interests.

[Reuters reports that the dean of the Belgrade University philosophy faculty, Dr. Sima Cirkovic, has resigned in what is believed to be a move connected with the case of the eight professors.]

[According to sources close to the fight, the dean had warned in advance that he would resign if the eight were forced out of their teaching posts.]

Komunist, the Yugoslav party's official weekly, accused the eight of teaching contrary to the Titoist party doctrine. It went on to charge them, moreover, with using quasi-scientific

meetings in the country in order to establish links with foreign extremists, including a Trotskyist group in several West European countries.

This, apparently, was an allusion to the well-known summer school held annually on the Adriatic island of Korcula, which has been attended by a spectrum of scholars from all over Europe. Most outside observers would find the Komunist allegation about it extravagant.

When the Serbian assembly meets Jan. 28, however, it will have before it a motion calling for suspension of the professors — and the concerted nature and the harsh tone of the current campaign against them leaves little room for doubt about its outcome.

Case Two involves the writer Mihailo Mihajlov, one-time university teacher in Slavic literature, re-arrested last October after five articles contributed to American media and Russian emigre journals in Western Europe.

Vehement protest

The relatively young writer was first in trouble in 1963 for articles critical of Soviet life that were published by a Belgrade literary magazine and drew predictably vehement protest from the Soviet Embassy here. Mr. Mihajlov, in that instance, received only a minor sentence and even this was virtually quashed on appeal.

A year later, however, he again was arrested and sentenced in connection with a domestic group's plan to publish an opposition party journal. While still in jail, he was further indicted, this time over writings charging that Yugoslavia was still a totalitarian state.

The new sentence was more severe — a four-year term, from which he was released in March, 1970.

Since then he has continued to write for publication in the West, until his latest criticisms of recent Yugoslav developments — a period of acute domestic political difficulties as well as the later chronic economic strains — led to his detention three months ago.

He is to appear in court Jan. 27 accused of hostile propaganda. At the time of his arrest, graver charges of anti-state activity were mentioned but these seem not to have been proceeded with.

His attorney, Jovan Barovic, an experienced political defense lawyer, says he is confident of a fair trial and does not anticipate so sharp a sentence, though his client is indicted under a heading that provides for sentence up to 15 years.

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Light rays on fiscal horizon

Market rises while Congress hedges

By Ron Scherer
Business-financial correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York Stock prices rose moderately last week amid signs interest rates will be moving down in the next few weeks and further indications inflation was cooling off.

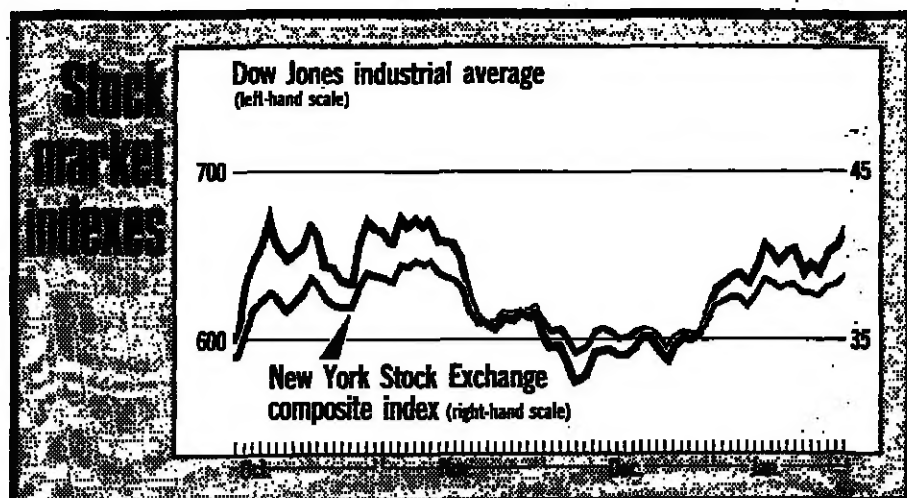
The better tone on Wall Street was translated into a gain of 21.98 in the Dow Jones industrial average, which closed at 666.61, an area it has had trouble rising above at least once in the recent past. Advancing issues topped declining issues 1,268 to 492.

The advance came in the face of another major bank failure as Chemical Bank in New York agreed to take over Security National Bank on Long Island.

Rumors circulate

Security, in the top 80 banks in the U.S. was the subject of rumors the beginning of the month concerning its financial condition and the bank found it increasingly difficult to borrow money from other banks. The Federal Reserve bank, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and the Justice Department all showed how quickly government can work by approving the merger over a weekend.

At the same time as a quick wedding was accomplished for the bank, Congress began to drag its heels on quick action to approve either a tax cut or a tax rebate for this year. Instead, Democratic presiden-



tial candidates began unveiling their own proposals to help the economy. Strangely, some economists at a seminar sponsored by the New School for Social Research, on Wall Street and the economy, said they would prefer no government physical action to help stimulate the economy. Rather, according to Irvin Kellner, vice-president and economist of manufacturers Hanover Trust Company,

Week on Wall Street

natural economic forces will bring about an economic rebound by 1976.

Mr. Kellner says that sales in retail stores have prompted consumer spending and will aid the dragging retail sales. Mr. Kellner furthermore predicts that the Dow Jones industrial average would reside at the 770 level by the end of the year.

Retail sales cool

Signs of cooling retail sales, however, were abundant last week as the Kresge Company said it expects its profit to fall in the fourth period due to slack consumer demand. The company furthermore said it would not equal its year-earlier 44-cents-per-share dividend for the fourth quarter.

Although the growth stocks have taken their share of losses this year

(including Kresge stock), Frank J. Hoene Meyer, executive vice-president of Prudential Insurance Company, said the billion-dollar insurer still liked the growth stocks. However, judging by Mr. Hoene Meyer's theme of investment diversification, it would appear the Pru is not as interested in throwing good money after bad as would seem on the surface.

More productivity

Since protecting portfolios against the ravages of inflation is one of the goals of most money managers, Sidney Homer, a limited partner of Salomon Brothers, says the nation needs foremost to get a grip on inflation. Mr. Homer suggests the best way to do this would be in a five-year plan to increase productivity.

To stimulate demand once again, General Motors joins in the list of automakers offering rebates. Once GM had agreed to a rebate of \$200 to \$500 on small autos, American Motors, the last carmaker not offering rebates, joined in. First reports indicated showroom traffic increased substantially and car inventories were once more being reduced.

On the interest-rate front, the prime rate was lowered once more to 9.5 percent by Citybank amid indications the prime rate could move all the way down to 8.5 percent based on present formulas.

Hopeful economic signals

Indicators that dip early—their subsequent rise could point to recovery

By Leonard H. Lampert
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Some of the signs that the U.S. economy is preparing to move out of recession are beginning to appear.

In a recession, economic indicators dance a characteristic step, with some dipping before others. It is useful to watch those which dip early, because their subsequent rise may be a first signal of recovery.

New-housing permits, for example, are among the first measures of the economy to move downward. Employment is an example of an economic measure that begins to falter some time after housing. And among the last to fall are such measures as bank loans and bank-loan interest rates.

Fairly soon after these latter two

groups have begun to fall, while employment is decreasing and interest rates are being lowered, housing permits begin to pick up.

Pattern distorted

This pattern is never a precise one, and it has been distorted considerably this time by the oil embargo and the comeback after the embargo was lifted.

Nevertheless, if we take proper account of the distorting element, we can see a characteristic sequence of expected economic events.

The primary distortion this time has been the apparent failure of corrective actions to take place as quickly as they normally would.

The oil embargo ended the previously prevailing economic recovery as of November, 1973. Normally, the end of a recovery is synonymous with the beginning of a recession. The National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), which is the recognized authority for designating peaks and troughs in the economy, is expected to establish November, 1973, as a peak and to declare that the recession began immediately thereafter.

Embargo reaction seen

But U.S. businessmen in late 1973 saw the falling off after November, 1973, as a direct reaction to the oil embargo, not as the beginning of recession, and when the oil embargo was over, they acted accordingly.

As a result, numerous economic measures stopped falling or actually recovered for several months. Inventories soared, bank loans soared, interest rates soared, employment accelerated upward, there was even a short-lived improvement in the unemployment rate, and industrial production stopped falling.

None of these developments was compatible with the first six or nine months of a characteristic recession.

Although the comeback in the first half of 1974 was not precisely the same as the comeback in late 1969 or early 1980 from a major steel strike the situations are very similar.

How recession 'behaved'

In 1959-60, the NBER held designating a peak in the economy until May, 1960. Not until then was recession said to have begun. And a recession that ensued behaved as good little recession should.

If we hold off designating the beginning of the current recession until August, 1974, when the oil embargo ended and most measures of the economy really began to move downward, we find many of the normal characteristics of a recession occurring at the should.

The result has been some rather abrupt and relatively drastic corrections in recent months. Their magnitude has been generally greater than in the first few months of past recessions. But their magnitude, aside, what is happening is what we should expect to happen if we correct the excesses that had developed in the economy and we prepare the way for a recovery.

Signs to watch

Thus, we find bank loans ceasing to rise. Treasury bills and bond yields declining, corporate-bond yields ceasing, mortgage rates declining, unit labor costs moderating, in reserves increasing, money supply accelerating.

In addition, common-stock prices are stiffening, the accumulation inventories is slowing down drastically, new-housing permits improving in December, and a possible turning out of new unemployment claims occurred during December.

These are signs that the recession running its characteristic course is preparing the way for a subsequent recovery.

Mr. Lampert is director of Statistical Indicator Associates, North Egremont, Mass.

Three-man offer to buy Aston Martin

By the Associated Press

A three-man group made up of businessmen from the United States, Britain, and Canada has submitted a \$3.08 million formal offer to buy Aston Martin Lagonda, Ltd., Peter Sprague, a member of the group, says.

Mr. Sprague says the offer is conditional on receiving certain further information from the luxury car company, which is in receivership.

Mr. Sprague is chairman of the American firm, National Semiconductor Corporation, but is acting in an individual capacity in the Aston Martin bid.

The group's offer, made in a letter of intent, was presented at a meeting last week of Aston Martin creditors and share holders who agreed to delay for at least six months any moves to liquidate the company.

Mr. Sprague said his group's offer for Aston Martin was conditional on receiving a list of the company's creditors, a breakdown of its sales for the past three years and basic balance-sheet information for the same period.

He indicated that after full financial details are known the group might be bidding less than the present offer.

The company's output has been about 800 to 850 cars annually, and Mr. Sprague said his group didn't plan to make the company any larger.

Canada's Trudeau plans visit to West Germany

By Reuter

Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau will make an official two-day visit to West Germany on March 3 at the invitation of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, it has been announced.

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WANTED TO BUY

'Mary Baker Eddy's Challenge to Materiality'

James Spencer of Birmingham, Mich., lectures in The Mother Church

Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy's discovery, "challenges materialism in all its phases," lecturer James Spencer, C.S.B. of Birmingham, Mich., declared in Boston Sunday.

"This discovery," he pointed out, "is a radical departure from the concept that matter is the source and substance of all being." The title of his lecture was "Mary Baker Eddy's Challenge to Materiality."

Assassin visited by Mrs. Eddy

President Garfield was shot while in office. This happened in 1881. The assassin, Charles Guiteau, was caught and taken to jail. He felt no remorse, not even guilt. Pride, egotism, self-justification, fanatical hate had made him immune to the gross immorality of his crime. Many people went to see him in his cell. But only one was able to penetrate his mental hardness — a woman. After she had spoken just a few words, he sank back in his chair, limp and pale. The magnitude of his act had broken in on him. That woman was Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. (See "Miscellaneous Writings," p. 112.)

I don't know what she said to him. But I do know she had a remarkable spiritual perception of human nature. It could pinpoint wrong thinking so clearly as to expose it and correct it. The purpose was always to bring to light a clearer view of man's true nature as the expression of God.

This deep spiritual insight brought profound changes to individual char-

acter. It also brought about physical healing. One time Mrs. Eddy and a friend went to a furniture store to buy some chairs. They were waited on by a man wearing a bandage over one eye. Mrs. Eddy seemed preoccupied and not interested in the details of selecting a particular chair. Her friend pressed her for a decision and she said, "Any that we can sit on."

When they left the store the friend asked why she wasn't more interested in the chairs. "Could I think of chairs when the man was suffering?" she answered. She felt his need, and her heart reached out to God with an overflowing love that touched everyone around her. The next day her friend returned to the store to place the final order for the chairs. The salesman asked, "Who was that lady with you yesterday? I had an abscess on my eye and when she went out, I took the bandage off, and there was not a sign of it left." ("Twelve Years with Mary Baker Eddy," Tomlinson, p. 53.)

Ever-active Spirit causes man to be. It's divine Mind, the intelligent Mind-force that protects, supports, sustains, and maintains its creation. It fills all space, infinity without edges, ever-presence without walls. It's the one Ego, or source of all identity. It's purposeful self-conscious Being. God knowing Himself, expressing Himself, revealing Himself. Since this ever-present, all-knowing Spirit is God, divine Love, it must be completely good, supremely compassionate. Then there can't be an evil spirit, a creator of an evil spirit, or an evil spirit in man. Spirit is God and has made man in His, Spirit's, likeness.

Then man must in reality be spiritual, not material. He must be caused by Spirit, not matter. The true man of Spirit's creating is never formed from matter, in matter, by matter, or because of matter. He's not dependent on matter, stereotyped by matter, driven or frightened by matter, decaying in matter, or dying out of matter. He's recognized by spiritual sense, spiritual receptivity, not by the physical senses.

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the camera of divine Mind, when the mental picture is spiritual and eternal" (Science and Health, p. 284).

I'd been gaining a much clearer understanding of God's perfectly formed ideas, His wholly spiritual image and likeness. And I sensed intuitively that the mortal picture of deformity and limitation would just have to fade. They must give place to a much freer expression of vitality and strength, to a better sense of normalcy.

And you know, I lost all sense of anxiety. I felt a satisfying glow of comfort and encouragement. It lifted me above the illusion of what the physical senses were trying to make me believe about Spirit's perfect creation. And I knew this false sense couldn't have conscious identity anywhere. It couldn't outline itself or sustain itself. I knew it would have to give place at the very point it was being objectified.

In two weeks the child was well. His back straight, his head up, and he was learning to walk. Now he's six feet four and only stoops to get through a doorway!

Behind my realization of God's perfection and of man's relation to

False sense of matter penetrated

All claims of materiality stem from this false sense of mind — from just the general concept of life originating in matter and dependent on matter all the way to the most blatant expressions of malice, greed, and hatred. What's pictured in mortal mind is etched on the body, unless we prevent its action through spiritual understanding.

I'll illustrate this facet of Mrs. Eddy's discovery with an analogy. There's a type of photography that's being developed called holography. Images can be projected and pictured in three dimensions right in space, not on a two-dimensional screen we've been used to seeing. For instance, if this table right here were a holographic reproduction, we'd see it just as it is right now. We could walk around it and see it from all different sides. It would appear just as real as this table. But it wouldn't have any more real substance than a table we might see in a dream.

Holography has many practical and useful applications, but it also illustrates the way mortal mind pictures its thoughts on the body and as the

An alternative to suicide

Here's an example of how this Christ, Truth, blazes away the shadow of sickness. A woman I know had been very ill. She didn't know anything about Christian Science or Mrs. Eddy. The sickness had been diagnosed as a toxic thyroid condition that had progressed so far she was told she was beyond help. Her suffering became unbearable, and she'd stay in her bed for weeks at a time — praying only that she'd soon get well or die very quickly. Finally she decided she'd end it herself and commit suicide, and she began accumulating sleeping pills for that purpose.

She loved God and really didn't want to kill herself because she felt down deep that it was wrong. But she just didn't know what else to do. So on a particular day she somehow got the strength to get up, dress, and go to a little church about a block away to

Foundation of materiality cracking

There was a great deal of fear to be overcome. The medical prediction had been so very final. Discouragement and self-pity had to be put down. But she was walking toward the light and she knew it. And she was willing to struggle to overcome the aggressive images mortal mind had projected on her body.

She spent many hours reading Science and Health and making its precepts her own. She started to gain a whole new concept of who she really was. She began to find herself as God's dear child. She began to see that God is Love, all good, and that He doesn't and couldn't create sickness which is the very opposite of His goodness.

Actually for her the foundation of materiality was cracking. The whole concept of mortal man constructed of cellular building blocks was falling like the house built on sand. She was gaining some sense of what it means to build the house on the rock, spiritual understanding. This bedrock understanding is expressed in these remarkable words from Science and Health: "Spirit is God, and man is His image and likeness. Therefore man is not material; he is spiritual" (Science and Health, p. 468).

Then one day she felt a great flood of God's love. She never felt so loved before in her life. Fear, loneliness, grief, bitterness, all melted in the warmth of that love. The hard and harsh images created by mortal mind — images of suffering, pain, deterioration, and all the rest — these images yielded to a completely different pattern.

She had glimpsed something of the

Him was the Christ. This ever-available Christ is the power and presence of God Himself. It's working in you and me to change our thought and to change our experience. It works in us today just as it did in Jesus' time. Paul referred to it as the effectual working of God's power (Eph. 3:7). Mrs. Eddy has brought the Science of this power to light today. And she has shown its basis to be the totality of Spirit and the unreal illusive nature of matter. This is her discovery.

Now let's look at the effect of her discovery. Let's look specifically at its effect in meeting and combating the materialism of today.

Christian Science is the purest form of spirituality because it recognizes Spirit as the only reality. The corollary to this is that matter, materiality, and materialism have no entity, no being, no reality. These are the supposed self-expression of an ignorant false sense of mind which we call mortal mind. Mortal mind, or the carnal or fleshly mind as the Bible calls it, is only a term to indicate the supposed opposite of divine Mind, God. It's not a thing, a person, or a power. It's merely a term to indicate something that only seems to be.

body. Whether these thoughts are conscious or unconscious isn't the point. Whether they're held by an individual or by mankind in general isn't the point. The important thing is to see that mortal mind, that false, lying sense of mind, projects these images on and as itself.

The evil to be cast out always contains some form of materiality, some claim of an opposite to divine Spirit, taken in consciously or unconsciously. It may take the outward form of sickness, or lack, or loneliness, or fear, and so on. But it's always just like the holographic picture: a projection or image that seems to be real, but has no substance of its own.

It's no more than the false shadow of ignorant, lying mortal mind. And it's always dispelled by divine Mind, by the light of the tender, loving, healing Christ, declaring and demonstrating the aliveness of Spirit. This Christ, Truth, animated Jesus' life and enabled him to heal. This perception of spiritual power is at the center of Mary Baker Eddy's discovery and enables us to heal today.

pray — she felt for the last time. It was empty, and she went in. She was alone and just reached out with all her heart for divine help.

After her prayers and many tears, she left and wondered how she could manage to get back home again. She stopped in the first open door. It was a Christian Science Reading Room. The librarian looked at her and said, "My girl, whatever's the matter?" And she broke into tears and said, "Oh, I want to die, but I don't want to die!"

The librarian comforted her, calmed her, and told her something about God and her true relation to Him. That was the beginning of a whole new road to life. Although she didn't come out of the darkness right away, she glimpsed that there was light up ahead. And she gained the courage to take her steps toward the light.

Christ, God's true nature. She began to see that the true man of God's creating had to express that same nature. In other words, the effect had to be like the cause. The creation had to be like the creator. The idea had to be like the divine Mind. It couldn't be mortal or material.

The results showed clearly on her body. She was healed. She was strong and well. She regained normal weight and activity. She took on a full-time job and is living a rewarding and useful life. Spirit had proved itself the master of matter. Mrs. Eddy's great spiritual discovery had proved itself fully practical in subduing the illusion of matter with the spiritual facts.

So now let's ask again the key question put by the man who was healed in the furniture shop. "Who was that woman?"

If Science and Health were merely the product of an inspired New England woman way ahead of her time, it would be a helpful book. But if the discovery it sets forth fulfills a prophesied role in Christian development, it deserves a far more penetrating investigation.

Prophecy is something that many people think is pretty far out — something like looking into a crystal ball and trying to read the future. Far from it! It's right here and now. It's the most exciting and stimulating thing I can think of! It's the sacred discernment of God's present reality and the inevitable fulfillment of this reality in human affairs. It's the very basis of spiritual healing. It's discerning of spiritual fact. This fact is timeless. And according to irresistible spiritual law it's fulfilled in

human affairs. Prophecy is actually God's own self-revealing and self-enforcing word.

Throughout history prophets have stood out like mountain peaks that catch the first beams of sunlight. These peaks are higher than those around them so they're the first to receive the light. This was true of the great prophets of Israel, such as Elijah, Isaiah, and others.

Biblical prophecy came more and more to a focus on promises about a Messiah, a savior, that would change the world. This was directly fulfilled in the birth of Jesus.

Then in due time this fulfilled prophecy burst on human thought

Meaning of Jesus' career revealed

But among the most revealing aspects of Jesus' remarkable career was his own recognition of his unique place in human history and in the fulfillment of Bible prophecy. It meant the difference between helpful philosophy and fundamental spiritual law. It welded his mission to divine authority. It protected him throughout his life work. It gave eternality to his words and works.

As a boy of twelve he knew he was under divine orders, that he was to fulfill a God-ordained plan: "Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" (Luke 2:49). When he began his public ministry he read from Isaiah a prophecy about the Messiah, and then he said: "This day is this scripture fulfilled in your ears" (Luke 4:21).

This wasn't for prestige. It was a fundamental fact of being which set his work apart from all others. When he fed the hungry, stilled the storm, and raised the dead, it was all because he stood as the fulfillment of Bible prophecy.

Even after his crucifixion and resurrection, when his disciples were shocked and confused and discouraged; even then he brought them back to a firmer and clearer understanding than ever by explaining the scriptural prophecies of the Messiah.

Totality of man's spiritual origin

And so it was, in the process of time, that spiritual law, revealed in Christian Science, would fulfill that prophecy. Its Discoverer clearly discerned the totality of man's spiritual origin and the motherhood as well as the fatherhood of divine Spirit.

Never before had there been such a statement of the fullness and completeness of God, Spirit, as Father-Mother, as the divine Parent of all good, of all that really exists! The very first line of the Lord's Prayer is interpreted in Science and Health in this way, "Our Father-Mother God, all-harmonious" (p. 16). And that doesn't mean two gods — a Father God and a Mother God. It means one whole complete, all-inclusive deity Being, divine Spirit. Science and Health which reveals the very Science of Life fulfills the mission prophesied for that other Comforter promised by Jesus.

Who was the author of this book? If Christian Science were merely the creation of Mary Baker Eddy, it would be a helpful philosophy taking its place among other philosophies. But if the Comforter, as revealed through scientific Christianity, is seen to be the natural culmination of prophetic law, this Science appears as a timeless rock of strength and inspiration.

The perception of this has nothing to do with personality. But it has everything to do with recognizing the source of this prophetic fulfillment. For instance, in a room lighted by the sun we're able to see. We know the sunlight enters the room through the window, but we don't believe the window is the source of light. If we want to remain in the light, we stay close to the window, because we recognize it as a clear transparency for the light.

In much the same manner, you might say, if we wish to remain in the light of Truth, we recognize the

with his three years of the most startling, barrier-breaking ministry the world has ever known. A mental, moral, and spiritual revolution began which is destined to encompass everyone. The central purpose of this spiritual revolution is the progressive conquest of materiality through the perception of infinite spiritual reality.

Had Jesus just happened along and been an inspired man way ahead of his time, he might have presented a helpful philosophy which would eventually take its place among the other philosophies of our changing world. He might even have been accepted by his people as one more prophet.

No one understood more clearly than Jesus did that the Christ, the true spirit of God, the vital presence of divine Love, always was and always will be. His mission was to show what this meant to humanity. How mankind could be set free from the bonds of materiality and claim the liberty of God's children. He gave the most complete presentation of the Christ possible in a single human life span.

But even Jesus' unparalleled example wasn't the final fulfillment of Bible prophecy. He, himself, said: "I have yet many things to say unto you, but ye cannot bear them now. Howbeit when he, the Spirit of truth, is come, he will guide you into all truth" (John 16:12, 13). And he prophesied another Comforter would come and abide forever.

The disciple John had a tender sense of God as divine Love itself, as the warm, caring, nourishing, creating Principle of all true being. Later John the Revelator saw the coming of God's kingdom and government and reign on earth as a woman clothed with the sun (or spiritual illumination) and giving birth to a child who was to rule all nations. These beautiful words of prophetic symbolism from the book of Revelation also carry the finality of spiritual law.

The revelation of divine Science, or the promised Comforter, is revealed in Science and Health, as given through the clear transparency of its author, Mary Baker Eddy. She didn't originate the revelation any more than the window originated the light. The revelation of divine Science is God's self-revealing Word. And it sought out its own transparency to this age.

The reason I'm emphasizing this point is to show how important it is to recognize the authority of the spiritual precepts discovered by Mrs. Eddy and set out in Science and Health. They unlock the treasures of the Bible and do for us the kind of thing they did for my friend who in desperation wanted to kill herself. Once we recognize the source of the Science, or divine law, as God, Spirit, we gain a secure sense of trust in it and an increased ability to apply it.

Many years ago a friend of mine was suffering from a painful internal growth. She knew nothing of Christian Science at that time or of its Discoverer. She hadn't found any relief through the medicines that had been prescribed for her. A friend of hers told her about Christian Science. She said that God could heal her. That He's divine Love and doesn't afflict His children.

She gave my friend a copy of Science and Health. She was healed before reading it through. She didn't know how. But she knew the healing had to come through spiritually scientific law. She felt such a sense of joy and gratitude that she prayed to be able to help and heal others as she had been healed. Science and Health became her instructor. She learned how to treat disease from this book and healed her husband of rheumatic fever, heart disease, a broken wrist, and many other things. With her strong desire to share this good with others she has devoted herself to the full-time healing ministry for over thirty years.

Healing: prophecy fulfilled

What healed my friend? What enabled her to heal others? The understanding gained from Science and Health. The understanding of present spiritual perfection, as discovered by the one in our age who was spiritually minded enough to respond to the prophetic demand and give to humanity the message of the eternal Christ.

This is prophecy in action — materiality with its harshness and self-deceptive discords disappearing before the understanding of the totality of Spirit and the nothingness of matter. Mrs. Eddy's discovery marks a new era in prophetic and historical fulfillment — an era in which the fullness of Christianity, as promised by Jesus, is scientifically perceived and demonstrated.

One of Mrs. Eddy's own pupils said this: "What she gave us in that class was wonderful, as were all her teachings. And to be with her and personally taught by her was a greater privilege than words can express. But I have heard her say repeatedly, 'They who know (understand) my book, know me'" (remembrances of Julia S. Bartlett in "We Knew Mary Baker Eddy, Fourth Series," p. 78).

So now, we come back to our central question, "Who was that woman?" You've heard something of the answer in the time we've been together. To learn more you can't do better than read her book Science and Health and experience its healing and renewing power in your own life. Then you will have your answer to the question.

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A short article on Christian Science appears daily on the Home Forum page. Today's article is entitled: Abundant living.



EDITED BY BERTRAM B. JOHANSSON

Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS
AROUND THE WORLD

Rockefeller warns on Viet-aid cutback

Washington
Vice-President Nelson A. Rockefeller suggested Sunday that congressional cutbacks in aid to South Vietnam had encouraged an increase in the fighting there.



Vice-President Rockefeller

Appearing on the CBS "Face the Nation" program, the Vice-President also spoke in astonishingly strong terms about the economic crisis in the United States, stating:

"We are pretty close to a point where: can democracy, can freedom, survive?"

On aid to Vietnam, the Vice-President said:

"By not having enough strength, it has encouraged more fighting than if they had adequate strength to deter the fighting," he said.

The Vice-President said he believed the \$300,000,000 in military aid requested by President Ford would do the job — "that means this year's ability to preserve military balance so that they can get on with the negotiations for peace called for under the [cease-fire] settlement. And I think it's essential."

Saigon claims 160,000 losses since cease-fire

Saigon, South Vietnam
South Vietnamese forces have suffered nearly 160,000 casualties since the signing of the Paris cease-fire agreement two years ago, the Saigon command said Sunday.

The Saigon command issued a communique listing 28,705 South Vietnamese soldiers killed, 115,141 wounded, and 16,011 missing in the two years since the Paris peace accord was signed.

The communique said the North

Vietnamese and Viet Cong had sustained equally heavy losses and claimed the communist side lost 111,729 men killed during the same period. Western analysts said there is no way to substantiate such a claim, which they say was probably inflated. The communist command never has disclosed its losses.

Meanwhile, Viet Cong gunners over the weekend kept up their rocket attacks on the provincial capital of Tay Ninh City, 55 miles northwest of Saigon, that have forced about 30 percent of the 35,000 population to flee in the past three weeks and many shops to close.

Possible oil strike reported in West Bank

Jerusalem
An Israeli oil exploration team announced Sunday the possibility of a major oil strike near the town of Ramallah in the occupied West Bank of Jordan, north of here.

Yeheskel Druckman, one of the team's geologists, said laboratory tests of the earth cores extracted in the test drilling showed "very positive results that might result in production of about 7,000 million barrels of oil." While stressing that the findings were still preliminary, the geologist noted that oil

Grim anniversary in India

New Delhi
India began observing its 25th anniversary of parliamentary rule this weekend with a warning from its President that growing violence could threaten the survival of the world's largest democracy.

At the same time, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi charged in an interview with the pro-Moscow weekly Link that some opposition parties were trying to foment an uprising patterned after the Fascist takeover in Germany and Italy in the 1930s.

India's President, Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, declared in a nationwide broadcast that violence, "if unchecked, will become a grave threat to our integrity and survival. . . . I would earnestly appeal to the leaders of all political parties to realize the gravity of the situation and take concrete steps to check this drift toward disruption and chaos."

Mr. Ahmed's speech on the eve of Republic Day was his first since Railway Minister Lalit Narayan Mishra was assassinated earlier this month in Bihar State.

The President's speech also covered India's economic problems, including food shortages, inflation, and industrial stagnation. The Saturday observance marked the 1950 Constitution that made India a republic three years after independence from Britain. Normally a festive time, this year's festivities were curtailed in keeping with the government's austerity policy.



Better dressed Russians

Many shoppers outside the GUM department store in Moscow are wearing more fashionable clothes these days, as compared with several years ago. Nevertheless, the Soviet economy, registering modest gains in 1974, failed to reverse the historic emphasis on

heavy industry at the expense of the consumer. Official statistics released over the weekend showed labor productivity slipping in agriculture by 2 percent, though there was a 12 percent jump in machinery building, including tractors and combines for the fields.

Photo by Bertram B. Johansson

had been discovered in similar geological conditions.

Mr. Druckman said the team recommended additional drillings in the Ramallah district as well as in various places in Israel. This is the first time a possible oil strike has been made in the occupied areas although Israel has found limited quantities in the northern Negev.

Ships moving through Suez Canal

Tel Aviv, Israel

The Suez Canal, closed since the 1967 Israeli-Arab war, is open and carrying an increasing amount of traffic, Israeli and foreign seamen told Israel radio Sunday. Interviewed in the southern port city of Eilat, the merchant seamen, who travel regularly in the area, said they had seen increasing numbers of ships of up to 1,000 tons in size which have passed through the canal in both directions. The waterway has been extensively repaired since Israel and Egypt negotiated a separation-of-forces agreement less than a year ago.

Narrow straits 'snag' Japanese tankers

Tokyo

Japanese insurance companies paid more than \$11 million for damages from 19 accidents involving Japanese ships in the Straits of Malacca in the past four years, the newspaper Asahi Shimbun said Sunday.

The narrow strip of water between Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore is Japan's oil lifeline to the Middle East. About 1,700 Japanese tankers pass through the straits each year.

Quoting the Japan Ship Insurance Federation, Asahi said the accidents

included 15 cases of collision or running aground by tankers. It said the largest payment was \$2.6 million after the 129,000-ton Terukuni Maru scraped the sea bottom, causing only minor damage to the ship.

The figures do not cover any payments to be made in connection with the running aground of the 237,698-ton Showa Maru in the straits on Jan. 6 when oil was spilled. The governments of Indonesia and Malaysia have indicated they will seek at least \$25 million in damages. Owners of the ship have insurance that will cover up to \$30 million for environmental damage.

Nimeiri realigns Cabinet, demoting Sudan aides

Khartoum, Sudan

President Jaafar Nimeiri announced a major Cabinet reshuffle here Saturday, demoting most of his senior ministers.

The official statement gave no reason for the changes but said six senior and four junior ministers were dropped. The 24 ministries were also reduced to 18. Earlier in the day, an official press release from Sudan news agency said two ministers and an undersecretary had lost their jobs for giving favors to businessmen.

The new Cabinet is the sixth to be formed since Mr. Nimeiri became president 5½ years ago.

MINI-BRIEFS

U.S. vessels seized

Four American fishing boats were arrested by Ecuadorian patrol boats Saturday night and accused of fishing without licenses in Ecuador's 200-mile territorial waters, naval authorities in Guayaquil, Ecuador, said Sunday. The vessels were taken into port at Salinas.

Gromyko to Egypt

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko will visit Egypt Feb. 3 as part of continuing consultations between the two countries, Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy said in Cairo Saturday.

'European' tunnel?

The assembly of the Council of Europe has suggested in Strasbourg, France, that a tunnel under the English Channel be financed "at European level."

Gresham showdown

About 300 white persons, angered by the Indian take-over of a northwoods Wisconsin estate, marched to a community hall in Shawano, Wis., Saturday and set a deadline of noon Tuesday for eviction of Indians holding the Alexian Brothers' estate near Gresham, Wis. They did not specify what action they might take if the deadline is ignored.

Mexican kidnapping

Wealthy American businessman Ogden Thomas Davis, who now lives in Cuernavaca, Mexico, said Sunday that his wife had been released by extremist kidnappers Saturday after he agreed to pay \$40,000 in ransom and give 54,000 acres of land to the poor. Mrs. Davis was held captive for 72 days.

Decision on MIAs

President Ford hopes to decide soon on whether to form a new government panel to examine the subject of American GIs missing in action in Southeast Asia, a White House spokesman said Saturday night. The National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia has urged President Ford to form a presidential task force to study the MIA question.

*Ford stiffens, challenges

Continued from Page 1

To maintain what he views as "growing momentum" on the economic issue, the President now goes to the people in a number of speeches.

"The President's plan," one long-time congressional colleague of the President says, "is to talk to the people and drive those polls up. As the President gets more and more people behind him and he begins to recover from his low rating in the polls — this will give a decided shove to his program."

Another associate denied the President's "interest in chasing polls." But he indicated that Mr. Ford was interested in reshaping public opinion: "His trips are directed at getting people and Congress to understand the gravity of the times — and what his solutions are."

A close friend of the President and a longtime watcher of the Washington political scene had this to say on this subject:

Mr. Ford "has come to the place where he knows that he must stand for something, and he is. As a result, his rating with the public is getting better already."

"But the polls will have to move in his direction. And I am certain they will. . . . Democrats will have to put an end to this 'nit-picking' on certain parts of his program. Instead, they will have to begin to cooperate."

"The President is not saying he is unwilling to compromise," one aide said. "He will compromise if he thinks it is the thing to do. He will work with Congress if Congress works with him."

Friend tells of "steel"

"What many people don't realize," said an old friend of the President's, "is that Jerry has a lot of steel in him. And he can be very stubborn, once he has committed himself to a course of action."

A congressional friend of Mr. Ford who confers with him frequently says: "The President now feels that the Democrats are being obstructionist. They criticized him when he came out with his first program — saying it was too soft. Now he comes out with a tough program — and they say it is too tough. He wonders if he had come out for rationing whether they might not have opposed that, too."

*Mickey Mouse is back—

Continued from Page 1

"Circus Day," "Talent Round-Up Day," or "Anything Can Happen Day."

The early success of the reruns of the show is heralding the return of other television programs of the black and white era as well. In New York City WNEW-TV has purchased 104 episodes of the old "Jack Benny Show."

There are reports that other vintage shows will return to prime time, including "You Bet Your Life," a quiz program featuring the sardonic wit of Groucho Marx; Sid Caesar's "Your Show of Shows"; and "The Untouchables," a gangster series set in Chicago.

Some of these shows already are being aired on late-night television in some parts of the country. But the impetus to run them in prime time has come from the unqualified first-week success of the return of "The Mickey Mouse Club."

Hey there! Hi there! Ho there!
You're as welcome as can be,
M-I-C [pause] K-E-Y
M-O-U-S-E

Kids are parents too

Most of the viewers last week were mothers and their children. Station

Come along and sing our song
And join the jamboree
M-I-C [pause] K-E-Y
M-O-U-S-E

If the show continues to be a sellout, the Disney studios plan to go back into production. There will be a new troupe, and a nationwide talent hunt for Mouseketeers — 1977 style.

Yeah, Mickey
Yeah, Mickey
Yeah, Mickey Mouse Club!

*South Vietnam's Army up against it

Continued from Page 1

"There are many factors involved in undermining morale, but the main one in my view is the lack of support," the officer said. "When it comes, it is always too late and not enough."

As a result of last year's cuts in American aid to South Vietnam by the U.S. Congress, the Saigon military command reduced the use of helicopters and fighter-bombers to conserve fuel. Ammunition both for artillery pieces and small arms began to be rationed.

Outposts abandoned

In the delta, the government has abandoned more than 1,000 of an estimated 2,700 outposts, partly in an effort to conserve resources. In some cases, PF soldiers simply walked away from their outposts because they feared that if a major attack came they would not get sufficient artillery or air support.

Many of the abandoned outposts had been built in or near Communist strongholds, leaving them highly vulnerable. It is possible that no amount of artillery or air support could have saved some of them once the Communists decided to attack.

Despite the rationing, the Saigon command appears to be holding considerable quantities of ammunition in

reserve in case of a major Communist push. When important positions come under attack, large quantities of ammunition and artillery shells seem to be available to defend them. But the heavy expenditure of munitions on a routine basis seems to have become a thing of the past.

Less harassing fire

In the "old days" which the South Vietnamese troops speak of, the U.S. and South Vietnamese armies fired untold rounds of "harassment and interdiction" fire at suspected targets. Civilian casualties seemed to be one of the main results of this random shelling.

With the rationing of ammunition, this "H and I" fire seems to have come to an end, and some observers think it is all to the good.

The Communist forces, with the exception of some Soviet-made 85 mm. artillery pieces which have appeared recently on the northwestern side of the delta around the Cambodian border, have not been using regular artillery in the delta. The watery terrain would make it difficult for them to deploy big guns with any effectiveness.

But the Communists do seem to

have a large supply of mortars and rockets which they can move around with considerable ease. And they are hitting some places in the delta with rockets which they had never hit before. In fact, they are the ones who now seem to have the capacity for firing "H and I" rounds.

"The level of indirect fire (by the Communists) is now probably five to six times what it was in 1972," said an observer who has studied the delta situation in detail.

At the same time, he said, there are some delta provinces where the Saigon government was now expending on the average only 10 percent of the artillery shells which it fired in 1972.

Changes forced

Some sources, both Vietnamese and American, think that the reduced use of artillery and air power has begun to force some "healthy changes" on Saigon's armed forces. There is still too much wastage of resources, they say, arguing that rationing will inevitably reduce this.

The Saigon troops will have to fight more of a "Vietnamese-style" war, they contend, and will have to forget about the "old days" of unlimited, American-style air strikes and artillery fire.

*Can the world get together on oil?

Continued from Page 1

Within OPEC, socialist Algeria — backed to some extent by Iraq, Libya, and some other powers — sees "threats" and a spirit of "confrontation" emanating from the U.S., directed against the oil producers.

This stems, apparently, from Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's recent warning, seconded by Mr. Ford, that the U.S. would not allow itself to be strangled by other powers.

The rich conservative monarchies within OPEC, on the other hand — Iran, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait — seek favorable investment opportunities for their surplus wealth in Japan, Europe, and the U.S.

These monarchies are spending billions of dollars to acquire weapons and sophisticated civilian technology from the West, with the U.S. and France leading the way in the sale of arms and technology.

Consumption cutbacks

On the oil-consumers' side, the U.S. urges all importing nations to cut back their petroleum consumption, to exert pressure on OPEC to lower the world price of oil.

France, West Germany, and other

European nations have, in fact, cut back their consumption by as much as 10 percent — a better performance than Americans have achieved.

But the Common Market powers stress cooperation, not confrontation, with OPEC. European leaders regard the forthcoming consumer-producer talks as an opportunity to forge a viable supply and price relationship, but not necessarily to bring down the price of oil.

Somewhat lost in the shuffle is the role of developing countries, like India, Bangladesh, and scores of others, whose economies are being undermined by the cost of oil.

Shrinking exports

France agrees with OPEC that developing nations should be represented at each stage of the developing dialogue. The U.S. is less explicit.

Meanwhile, evidence grows that the combination of high prices and reduced consumption is beginning to shrink the oil exports of Iran, Kuwait, Libya, Venezuela, and perhaps other OPEC members. U.S. officials argue that, if this trend continues, some OPEC members may break the cartel and offer their oil at lower prices.

[Meanwhile, Reuter news agency quoted authoritative sources in Algeria as saying that the world's major oil-exporting nations are preparing to offer a five-year freeze on oil prices as their contribution to a constructive dialogue with consumer countries.]

[Algerian Oil Minister Belaid Abdessalam proposed to foreign, oil, and finance ministers of OPEC that a price freeze be the main plank of OPEC's approach to its customers, the agency said. The proposal won widespread support at the OPEC summit which ended in Algiers Sunday, it said, and the proposal will form the basis of an OPEC working paper setting out its position toward the consuming countries. OPEC heads of state will consider the working paper at a summit in Algiers about one month from now.]

PLO office in Moscow

By Reuter

The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) has appointed a representative to the Soviet Union and will soon open an office in Moscow, a Palestinian source said here.

*Detente may save snow birds

Continued from Page 1

American game experts trace declining snow geese numbers to the interruption of the birds' reproductive cycle by four years of bad weather and the possibility of long-term climate changes at their Wrangel Island nesting ground. Last year, for example, a snow storm in the middle of July reportedly destroyed two-thirds of the snow geese nests. Attacks by the arctic fox and intrusion by birds of reindeer also may have taken a toll, say game experts.

Soviet scientists want tighter U.S. geese-hunting restrictions.

But American game officials note that many of the snow geese shot by American hunters come from the North Slope of Alaska and Banks Island in the Canadian Arctic nesting areas relatively unaffected by the problems found at Wrangel Island. The need for more accurate information about migration outside Washington is one reason for the joint Soviet-American project, involving John Hopkins University in cooperation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Canadian Wildlife Service.

Last year Soviet scientists put orange collars on 178 Wrangel Island snow geese and dyed another 260 pink. And in fall, 1974, Dr. Vladimir E. Jacob, of the Institute of Evolutionary Morphology and Animal Ecology in Moscow spent six weeks in the U.S. participating in the effort to track down marked birds. It was the first "working level" visit to the U.S. by a Soviet scientist under the 1973 environmental agreement, according to Diane Saperstein, assistant to project coordinator William J. L. Sladen of the John Hopkins Department of Pathobiology.

Birds getting smarter

This spring and fall observers from the U.S. will track the marked geese in British Columbia, California, and Utah.

And the Soviets seem open to a proposed visit to Wrangel Island by Dr. Sladen this summer, she adds.

Some game experts say, however, that the picture is not all bleak. "It takes three years for young snow geese to mature and be able to reproduce. If the weather improves at their nesting place, they could bounce back because those born when the decline began would just be reaching reproductive age," says John Chittin of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. "In the meantime the surviving older birds are growing 'smarter' and better able to avoid the hunters," he adds.

لبنان، مصر

A night of TV in China

No need for station dial—there's only one

The soap operas are all revolutionary news seldom gets beyond the handshakes... everything is set to the party tune. But Peking's limited version of a TV wasteland has some familiar features. Sports coverage is growing; a recent movie had a wild chase scene.

By John Burns

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
© 1975 Toronto Globe and Mail

This is not because of any lack of understanding of television's potential. As early as 1960 one of China's top men in broadcasting administration went on record as saying that "in the field of propaganda, television has far greater advantages than other media."

One problem is undoubtedly the relatively high \$250 price tag on a made-in-Shanghai black and white 12-inch screen receiver, the only set that national priorities permit on the market.

Visitors to the Peking station in recent times have been told that the party attaches the highest importance to the development of the medium. But strangely, the biggest effort of the moment seems to be in the development of color transmission.

A matter of prestige

Why color, when even the senior broadcasting officials concede that there are "vast areas" of the country beyond the reach of black-and-white transmissions, and access to a set, even in the urban areas of the country, is still about as rare, say, as central heating?

Apparently, it is a matter of prestige: "It has become quite common in the world to have color television, so we are doing our best to catch up."

Television, along with radio broadcasting, is important enough to the party so that it comes under the direct control of the Central Committee, as do the People's Daily, the New China News Agency, and other central propaganda organs.

During the turmoil of the Cultural Revolution planned expansion of the television network was curtailed and the stations already in operation suspended service. It was judged that the medium was "not necessary" for a time.

Operations resumed in 1968, and the number of stations that had been in operation around the country were soon nearly doubled to 47, serving every province and autonomous region of the country except Tibet — the latter apparently being too remote and mountainous to be accessible to the microwave and cable relays from Peking that feed

most of the programming to the provincial stations.

At the same time there has been some slight lessening in the political stridency of the programming. Until the end of 1971, the nightly sign-on consisted of a chorus of "The East is Red" and the screening of a portrait of Chairman Mao. That was abandoned in favor of a reading, from the Chairman's works, but even that has been scrubbed now.

The bulk of the news of any given evening are reports of ceremonial meetings between Chinese leaders and visiting dignitaries. It makes for wooden television, what with all the shots of handshaking and long sequences of host and guests sitting side-by-side in armchairs. But it is all that many Chinese ever see of the men at the pinnacle of power.

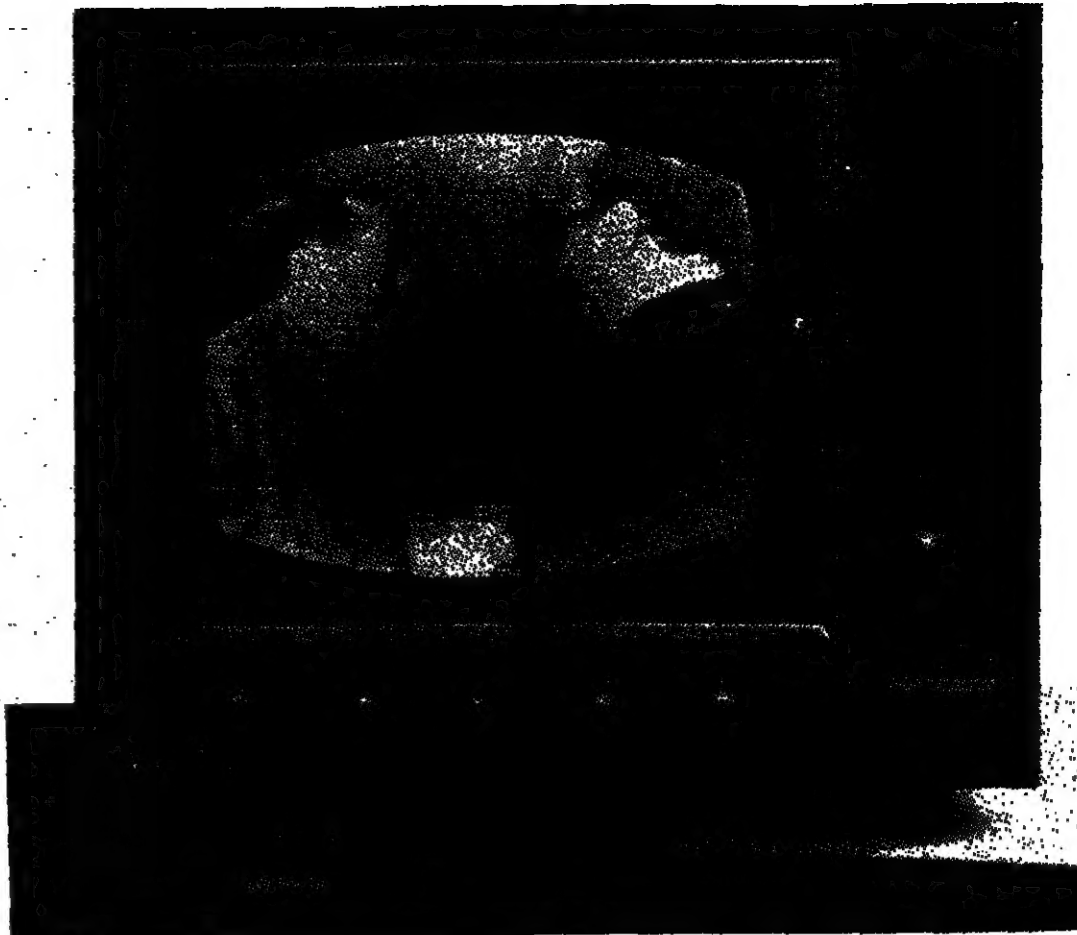
Top priority, of course, goes to any meeting involving Chairman Mao. It makes no difference whether the visiting dignitary is a president of the United States or a prime minister of South Yemen. Announcers report it all in the same sort of deadpan tones that Walter Cronkite reserves for the Wall Street averages.

Special reports

In addition, the news will usually feature two or three special filmed reports. There might be one on rice planters in the south praising the party for a new machine that saves them hours of back-breaking labor. Or a piece about the happy lives of university graduates from Shanghai who have been resettled at the party's direction on the Mongolian grasslands. Or something about the heightened ideological consciousness of soldiers in a Nanjing unit of the People's Liberation Army.

Every few nights there will be a 15-minute slot for international news, devoted largely to the activities of Chinese delegations overseas.

The Chinese have film-exchange agreements with a number of foreign broadcasting organizations, and the fruits of these sometimes appear on the international news — but only when the event in question serves to illustrate a point of party policy. Thus there



'Made in Shanghai'

By John Burns

Mao shakes hands with Kissinger—ad infinitum

were several reports on the American Indians' occupation of Wounded Knee two summers ago, always with a CBS-TV logo in the corner of the screen, and the announcer reading a script extolling the United States Government for oppressing its minority peoples.

The evening feature

The main feature of the evening's show is sometimes presented live — a performance by the visiting Romanian Army Chorus, for instance, or a demonstration by one of the troupes of jugglers, magicians, and acrobats for which China is justly famed. But this also is the spot reserved for films, including revolutionary operas and ballets, which because of their limited stock appear over and over again.

Some of these productions, especially those

of the last year or two, have elements of real drama. There is a Korean war film, a particular favorite with the room boys in the hotels, that has everything Hollywood would have given it, including a motorcycle chase — the difference being that it is the Chinese who are the heroes and the Americans the villains.

Sports are another aspect of Chinese television that are on the way up. It used to be that the only matches shown were filmed, with the commentators never, never mentioning the score, it being party doctrine that games are played for friendship and not to win. This has all changed in the past couple of years, however, and live broadcasts of table tennis, basketball, volleyball, football, and hockey are now common, complete with scores. Many an American viewer would feel right at home.

Benedict Arnold: traitor, and hero?

By Stephen Webbe

Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

To most Americans, Benedict Arnold is probably the United States' most infamous traitor.

But time, Shakespeare's "old justice that examines all such offenders," has a way of finding the admirable in the worst of men, and Benedict Arnold is no less indebted to the passing years than are many other of history's villains.

No one, of course, doubts that Arnold attempted to betray West Point to the British during the Revolutionary War or that he fled to the enemy when the plan to surrender the Hudson River fort miscarried.

But as America recalls the birth of its revolution 200 years ago, a few stalwart individuals seem prepared to risk the scorn of their countrymen by claiming that, treachery aside, Benedict Arnold was a gifted military commander and, they say, a grievously wronged man.

"He was one of the few good fighting generals on our side," exclaims Robert Cunningham, vice-president of the Arnold Expedition Historical Society which is planning to commemorate this year the 200th anniversary of the general's epic march from Cambridge, Mass., to Quebec.

New drive over the trail

Mr. Cunningham explains that some 530 men clad in 18th-century dress and armed with flintlock rifles and muskets will drive over the trail Benedict Arnold and his 1,050-man force blazed through the Maine wilderness in their daring but abortive attack on the capital of British Canada.

In late September, expedition members will gather in Pittston, Maine, and set off for Quebec in a convoy of Army National Guard trucks. In addition to food and camping equipment they will take along some replicas of the "bateaux" Benedict Arnold used to ferry his men and supplies along the rivers they encountered.

On reaching Quebec, members of the expedition will stage a mock battle on the adjoining Plains of Abraham, recalling the action in which Benedict Arnold's half-starved, frozen army was repulsed by the city's garrison on Dec. 31, 1775.

Mr. Cunningham, who admires Benedict Arnold's

"great personal courage," insists that the society in no way condones his treachery, explaining that its chief concern is to preserve the trail he took through wind, rain, swamp, and snow to the walls of Quebec.

While relatively few will be able to watch Mr. Cunningham and his cohorts rumble through Maine and into Canada, millions will be able to see Benedict Arnold and his men toiling through the wilderness country when historian and film director Brian Boylan completes the film of the general's life he plans to begin shooting in the summer.

Production company formed

Mr. Boylan, author of "Benedict Arnold: The Dark Eagle," explains that he already has formed a production company and obtained distributors for what will be "a major theatrical-feature film" starring, he hopes, Telly Savalas as the "complex, enigmatic general."

Mr. Boylan, who is currently working on a new, three-volume biography of Arnold, says he feels the general was "the outstanding military hero of the revolution, stressing that unofficial reports filtering back to Congress and George Washington on the battle of Saratoga in 1777 make it clear that Benedict Arnold was the real architect of the crushing defeat of the British rather than Gen. Horatio Gates who is usually credited with it.

He feels that Benedict Arnold's defection to the British was "extremely justified," insisting that Arnold was "provoked" by an ungrateful Congress, which passed him over for promotion and by "individuals, in and out of the army, who humiliated him."

For his part Benedict Arnold claimed he changed sides to hasten the end of a war he believed America could never win. Ironically, however, it was his victory at Saratoga that ensured America's triumph for it brought France into the war on its side and forged an alliance that, six years later, spelled doom for the British army.

But whether or not he was driven to treason by a mixture of ingratitude and disillusion, he readily accepted \$2,000 for changing sides from British commander in chief Sir Henry Clinton.

Mr. Boylan is not alone in feeling Benedict Arnold was unfairly treated by his contemporaries.

Vincent Lindner of Scotch Plains, N.J., president of the 600-strong Arnold Society, claims the general was wrongfully convicted of corruption a few months before he committed treason.

Specifically, he feels that Benedict Arnold's 1780 court-martial conviction for profiteering while the military governor of Philadelphia was obtained on charges "trumped up" by ambitious politicians seeking to defame him, and most notably by Joseph Reed, president of the Supreme Executive Council of Philadelphia.

Of the eight charges drawn up by the council and forwarded to the court-martial, General Arnold was found guilty of two — illegally issuing a safe-conduct permit to an impounded schooner and appropriating military wagons to haul private goods.

The verdict stunned the general and has long rankled Mr. Lindner. "Benedict Arnold had every legal and moral right to issue the permit because he was duly sworn in as military governor of Philadelphia," he contends.

Moreover, he feels there is "strong evidence to support the theory that Joseph Reed and the council had planned to seize the schooner and her cargo for themselves."

Military wagons defended

Mr. Lindner likewise defends Benedict Arnold's use of military wagons, pointing out that the general offered to pay for them and that their use inconvenienced no one.

"All charges brought against the general by the Pennsylvania council were thoroughly investigated by a congressional committee prior to the court-martial," he emphasizes "and the committee submitted a report to Congress completely clearing Arnold."

Two years ago, Mr. Lindner asked the Army Board for the Correction of Military Records in Washington, D.C., to clear Benedict Arnold on the two misconduct charges. But his request was rejected on the grounds of insufficient evidence.

In a letter to the Secretary of the Army last year, the Arnold Society president branded the board's investigation as "limited and incomplete" and asked that the general, "a brave soldier railroaded by a group of politicians," be declared not guilty of all charges.

Mr. Lindner never heard from the Army Secretary. Instead he received a letter from the board which, he says, "completely ignored" his request for General Arnold's absolution.

"I'm going to take up offers of speaking on Benedict Arnold to raise money so I can take the matter to a federal court of appeals," he vows.



America's best-known traitor, Benedict Arnold, may have his disloyal image at least partially cleansed for the bicentennial — if a group of stalwart Arnold backers have their way. Their aim: to prove Arnold was a misunderstood — and possibly misjudged — hero.

Melvin Maddocks

Reigning cats and dogs

Notes on conspicuous consumption, otherwise known as, "What recession?"

According to an item in the Wall Street Journal, the Morgan Yacht Company of St. Petersburg, Fla., is now producing a \$3-foot ketch that features air-conditioning, a bathtub, and a fireplace in the main salon, all for only \$130,000.

Furthermore, a volume called "The Nothing Book," consisting of 200 blank pages, has sold so well — 115,000 copies at \$3 — that the publisher has printed (excuse the expression) a deluxe edition for \$6.

But whenever moralists really want to prove how madly affluent Americans are, they cite the dollars lavished on one of two luxuries: cosmetics or pets. Around the time of the World Food Conference in Rome, the pet statistics — not entirely by coincidence — were reviewed again. Americans, Time magazine reported, spend \$2.5 billion a year on pet food, or enough, it was emphasized, to "nourish the one-third of the world's population that goes hungry." (One hardly dares mention the other \$2.5 billion that goes to veterinary care, grooming, and accessories like silver chow bowls, mini-mink coats, and diamond leashes.)

Speaking in the name of the New

Austerity, Mayor Tom Bradley called for a voluntary moratorium on pet-breeding in Los Angeles. A New York business named Fabulous Felines will not sell a cat until the customer signs a contract promising to sterilize his new acquisition. Thus, with all due bad conscience, the Zero Pet Population Growth campaign is being launched — as well it might be, with seven times more dogs and cats being born in the United States than humans.

Still, no amount of guilt, it must be assumed, can kill the love of furry cats, gruffy dogs, and kissing fish that lies deep in the American heart — so deep, in fact, that few Americans even try to explain it. The latest brave theorist to look into the eyes (in this case) of dogs and ask "Why?" is Edward Hoagland. In the current Harper's, Hoagland suggests that dog owners, while subject to the well-known temptation to make their pets into people, are also interested in an opposite fantasy: "becoming partly a dog." At this advanced stage of civilization, Hoagland maintains, we jaded survivors take vicarious pleasure in seeing "an animal eat and sleep that hasn't forgotten how to enjoy doing such things."

Here Hoagland may be akin to the archaeologist Loren Eiseley who looks

into the eyes of his dog, lying in front of a winter fire, and sees mirrored prehistory, dating back to the first fire in the first cave with the first man and animal ally. This may be called the pet-as-link-to-Nature theory of American animal-lovers.

Perhaps an even more popular argument for pets (especially dogs) is that they love us as no human being except possibly Mother does. Dogs don't divorce their owners on grounds of incompatibility or practice master-slavery. Dogs don't grow up and leave home to Do Their Own Thing.

Dogs will have you, it seems, as long as you will have them.

There is something admirable and yet something too-much about the character of dogs. They are the obedient, faithful creatures we dream of our loved ones becoming. But if our loved ones did become just that — tail-waggers, waiting at home for 10 hours to hear our step on the stairs — we would have to leave them out of sheer embarrassment.

Our pets are as much creatures of our fantasy as they are creatures of Nature. And why not? We live in a changing, revisionist world, characterized by the instant obsolescence of everything from the fashions for dress

designs to artistic tastes and the ethics of human relationships. By any previous generation's standards, the most staid of us are liberals if not flaming radicals.

In this world animals are the last conservatives. They change no more than Nature forces them to; and even then, often enough, they prefer to become extinct rather than adapt. This is integrity of a sort ever-evolving that human beings have never known. For the most part, we remain proud of our discontent with our present state — you can't buy us off with a bone to gnaw on and a choice place by the fire. Our eyes are on the stars, and we won't settle for less.

But every now and then — like now — the enterprise doesn't go so well for Tower of Babel, Inc. We seem hapless before our own inventions — Dr. Frankenstein, are you listening? At best, every ingenuity proves to be two-edged. At such moments, we look for something above or below our human cleverness — to saints; and to dogs and cats: the four-footed ultimates in nostalgia.

A Monday and Thursday feature by the Monitor's columnist-at-large.

education

How U.S. might improve schooling

By Albert H. Quile
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
It is my judgment that the five most important ways for the federal government to express its concerns for improved elementary and secondary education is to provide increased federal funding and expansion of programs for:

- Compensatory education programs for all educationally disadvantaged children, whatever their family income.
- Special education for all handicapped children.
- Vocational education, hoping that the states make certain their programs meet the technological demands of our society in line with the prediction that 80 percent of the jobs in the next decade will not require a four-year college degree.
- Vitrally needed educational re-



Can compensatory education slow the dropout rate?

Photo by R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

search to help find answers to the still unsolved questions which prevent us from providing the best education for all our children.

• The needs of gifted children who, like the educationally disadvantaged, may be academically unfulfilled by a lack of individualized attention.

No. 1 priority

Pressing for expanded educational services in these critical areas is my No. 1 priority in contrast to pushing for general aid to education.

It is of paramount importance for the welfare of our nation, I believe, that we assist all children to function in a society where disfunction can become a tragic source of human failure.

The school dropout rate continues to hover at 700,000 a year. The unemployment rate for young whites (aged 16 to 19) is 16 percent; for young blacks, the rate is 37.8 percent, compared with the unemployment rate of

those 20 years and older of 5.9 percent.

The social dynamite which James B. Conant, former president of Harvard University, spoke of in the late 1960s is exploding among the young as shown by increased crime statistics. Educational disadvantage is a national problem needing a federal commitment to assist local communities in providing solutions.

The nongraduate

One of the first legislative orders of business for the Committee on Education and Labor will be to revise the Vocational Education Act in order to meet the needs of people who do not complete college. Every person should have developed the skills for gainful employment when he leaves his formal education.

Many forward-looking states have moved to change their vocational curricula to meet the new technological changes, and the \$3 billion in

federal money spent since 1963, which is about 16 percent of the total spent on public schools, has been of immense help. But further changes are needed.

States need to do more to work out cooperative work-experience arrangements with business and industry; to make cooperative arrangements with proprietary vocational-technical schools; and to further the development of vocational-technical schools and expansion of occupational curricula in community and four-year institutions.

Most states have only begun to provide for the vocational education needs of the handicapped beyond that which the federal government requires, which means they are not yet meeting the basic education needs of the handicapped.

Programs for handicapped

I also expect early hearings this year on the law which provides

federal funding of other programs for handicapped children. Almost \$200 million is being appropriated, and our committee will be seeking legislation this year to expand services to aid states in complying with, in many cases, court orders to educate all handicapped children.

Research in education is crucial. School districts and states have committed some resources and developed some expertise in needed research. However, the federal government has not assisted education research as it has health and agriculture. Too often, exemplary programs which are experimental, using limited federal funding, are not replicated. Much needs to be done to disseminate this information.

The Honorable Albert H. Quile (R) of Minnesota is the ranking Republican member of the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Education and Labor.

Presidential aide views key issues

By Robert A. Goldwin
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Here are my views regarding major issues of education. The plight of liberal education is the most important issue facing the United States.

• First, and foremost, is the problem of quality. For I think that the nature of liberal education, the demands it imposes, and the standards appropriate to it, are not widely enough understood by students or by teachers.

• Second is the lack of public appreciation of the practical value of liberal education and its contribution to the decency and beauty of our lives.

• Third is the financial plight of institutions of liberal education, special victims of the business recession and inflation.

Four other issues:
How to put to good use the surplus teachers who have been trained but who will not now be needed in the schools.

How to bring to a halt the "overselling" of the economic advantages of higher education.

How to improve the effectiveness of vocational and other forms of career education.

How to make schools, from kindergarten up, joyful places that stimulate the love of learning.

Mr. Goldwin is special consultant to the President of the United States for education.

Minority students flock to all-white engineering colleges

By Ron Svoboda
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Ithaca, N.Y.
More and more minority students are taking seats in the traditionally all-white classrooms of America's engineering colleges.

• In the 1969-70 school year, 70 percent of all freshmen minority engineering students were enrolled in six predominantly black schools. Three years later, 72 percent were in predominantly white engineering schools.

• Five years ago, only 15 of the nation's 283 engineering colleges had minority recruiting programs; this year the number had jumped to 185.

• The Alfred P. Sloan Foundation plans to spend \$12 million to \$15 million over the next five to seven years toward its goal of increasing the number of minority students in the freshman engineering class of 1982 to their percentage representation in the population.

According to Donald D. Dickason, director of engineering admissions at Cornell University (Ithaca, N.Y.), minority students who graduate from high school with good grades and express an interest in engineering

"are being romanced by many colleges as if they were star athletes. Prospective students are flown out to the campus, given a tour and a pep talk on the minority program there, and are piled with scholarships."

Historic precedent

Cornell's minority-recruiting program was one of the first in the United States and was started under Professor Dickason in 1967. At that time, minority students comprised less than 1 percent of the 2,000 engineering students at Cornell; now they make up 3 percent.

Universities, with the aid and encouragement of industry, are making a big push now for minority students, says Professor Dickason, because they're looking forward to 1980. He points to a 1972 statement by J. Stanford Smith, then senior vice-president of the General Electric Company:

"It takes about 15 to 20 years for people to rise to leadership positions in industry. So if industry is getting 1 percent minority engineers in 1972, in 1990 that's about the proportion that will emerge from competition to the top leadership positions."

There are other reasons for the

effort to recruit engineering students:

• "Affirmative action" pressures on industry mean that, in some cases, companies must increase their number of minority engineers if they do not want to lose government contracts.

• Donating to minority-recruiting programs helps industry present a good public-relations image.

• Total freshman engineering enrollment is down 30 percent since 1970. Industry, faced with a shortage of manpower, is looking at women and minority students as untapped sources of talent.

Deficiency cited

"There are two main reasons why few minority students go into engineering," says Professor Dickason. "First, they have no role models to follow — no one to identify with. Minority college graduates have traditionally been doctors, lawyers, teachers, preachers, and coaches." Secondly, he says, it is because

"schools in predominantly minority areas have been generally poor, so minority students have been getting a less effective education — often horribly deficient in the engineering prerequisite areas of math and science. This is beginning to change, but very slowly."

Consequently, many engineering minority-recruiting programs combine the following:

• Early age motivation. Recruiters go to junior and senior high schools to explain engineering and its possible advantages to students. Recruiters are also working with math and science teachers at those levels to help them improve the curriculum.

• Identification of possible engineering candidates. A task force of the Engineers Council for Professional Development tests secondary-school pupils and prepares a list of minority students who show engineering aptitude and interest. The list is then distributed to engineering schools.

• Summer programs. Many minority students are offered summer courses prior to college entrance to make up educational deficiencies and to become acquainted with college curriculum and study-skill techniques.

• Financial aid. Most of the money, an essential part of every minority program, is donated by industry. Some comes from the government. Estimates are that the total cost of a tenfold increase in educating minority engineers over 10 years will be about \$211 million, with most of it going for financial aid to students.

• Counseling and tutoring services. Many minority college students need special help in their studies and in their social relationships.

Focus of attention

According to Willie J. Nunnery, director of the engineering-minorities program at the University of Wisconsin, "The most important thing in

establishing a minority-recruiting program is to get enough minority students involved so that they don't feel like tokens.

Since Wisconsin's program began in August, 1972, minority-engineering enrollment has increased from 10 to 10 students to more than 100. Minority students now make up about 7 percent of the freshman class.

"With only a few minority students on campus there is a great deal of attention focused on them," says Mr. Nunnery. "There is an extra pressure on them to perform well, while at the same time they feel the university doesn't really care about them or they wouldn't be so alone."

"At least 60,000 black high-school graduates in America this year," says Mr. Nunnery, "will demonstrate by conventional tests . . . that they have the capability to succeed in college. If 10 percent went into engineering, there would be 10 times as many minority engineers in five years as there are now."

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Courtesy of the Museum of Modern Art, New York, the Sidney and Harriet Janis Collection
"Marilyn Monroe, I" 1962: Oil and spray enamel on canvas by James Rosenquist

Images we ignore

James Rosenquist is one of several artists who began around 1960 to paint in a style that came to be called pop art. Rosenquist's painting came out of his experience as a sign painter. Though he had had some training as an artist, he claims to have been more affected by the practical experience of painting giant billboards. He inevitably became closely acquainted with the commercial imagery of the time and it soon made its way into his art.

Commercial images are everything traditional paintings are not. They are generalized and anonymous where high art pictures are deliberately authored, and they count on being seen with a casual glance while paintings are traditionally made to be contemplated. Commercial imagery speaks in terms of emblems and abbreviations to a public that anticipates having to ignore large amounts of gratuitous information. Rosenquist's painting, and the work of other pop artists, treats the spectator as someone who is unable to shed the habits of perception that serve him on the street just because he enters a museum or gallery.

As a development in the history of painting, pop art makes perfect sense in New York City where transitions between the visual overload of the street and the relative calm of a gallery are very abrupt. Some of Rosenquist's paintings are more evocative of the experience of speed than

are some of the more famous futurist pictures that are meant to portray the effects of speed. Actually, it might be better to say that Rosenquist's paintings acknowledge the speed of experience in urban life. The artist, in the pop context, is not someone who applies the brakes and gives us respite for thought. Instead, he develops a visual or formal fiction — a painting, say — in which some of the useless and superfluous visual matter that assaults us in signs, billboards, and magazines can appear useful, even crucial. Pop art like Rosenquist's allows us, if only briefly, not to reject the flash, glare, and impersonality we are accustomed to ignore, so that we don't forget what flash, glare, and impersonality mean, what they cost in human terms.

In Rosenquist's painting we can see one of the connections between pop art and the high art of, say, cubist collage. Just as the collage uses bits of found matter, like theater tickets, calendars, or newspaper, Rosenquist employs prefabricated images, famous faces like Marilyn Monroe's, or well known advertising emblems. Many of Rosenquist's pictures inadvertently satirize the fame of highly prized paintings. If a lot of people know what a famous Rembrandt looks like, still more will be able to recognize even a fragment of a famous face like Marilyn Monroe's.

Kenneth Baker

Some will not still

(on reading about Osip Mandelstam, exiled Russian poet)

Except in drowsy moonlight with young Keats
I've never heard a real one sing.
Have you?

Epitome of individuality
adventuring mood
a rugged independence of the spirit —
from these burst forth
full meaning, soaring lyric beauty
birdwrought
or poetfashioned.

Some refuse
to still insight for security.
They will not turn
"mechanical nightingale"
will not kill
wildbird spontaneity, will not still
bubbling music or ominous cadence
for bread
personal asylum
or even life.

There are those who would not, will not
cease
from song.

Carol Earle Chaplin

Closing a generation gap

This is one of a number of essays in which young writers speak from the heart on subjects that are vital to them — values, life-styles, fresh thinking — a forum for their thoughts and ideas.

When I attended a small college in upstate New York my roof leaked, my car broke down every other day, my search for a personal God left me with a broken mirror in my hand, and even my girl friends got wise and refused to clean up after me.

The main thing that got me through the chaos, emotional strains, and broken hearts of college was Bob Dylan's music. Years of listening to his music had made it a part of my mind. I always wondered if Mona Lisa really had the highway blues because of the way she smiled.

At different times his songs would be my only companions. When situation after situation seemed as though they would never get solved,

I would sing my personal rendition of the lines from "Memphis Blues Again": "Oh mama can this really be the end! To be stuck in Sullivan County with the New York blues again."

I knew almost all the words to Dylan's songs. I used his words and voice to create an individual in my mind who had risen above the mundane problems I was facing. I created a wise old idol who knew all the answers. I became the supreme authority on my Bob Dylan and gladly put him on a pedestal.

Then I read a biography of Dylan. In one fell swoop it knocked Dylan off the pedestal I had put him on and made me see him as I really wished to see him: as a human being with friends, problems, and dreams very similar to my own. It was a great relief to see eye to eye with my first hero.

Every spare moment I had I read the book. I traveled from my bed to old Greenwich Village with no one

ever noticing. I met people like Richard Farina and Joan Baez. My life was complete. I saw these musical geniuses as people like myself and my mind soared.

Let me reflect a moment on that time. The years 1968 through 1969 were magical years in many ways. They were the years we really believed we could change the world. If people did their own thing it would naturally follow that those under thirty years old would unite under a banner of peace and love and easily slay the evils of war and poverty.

Nobody realized then the great similarity between those under thirty and those over thirty. To many hippies at the time peace and love were merely fads to follow. Then the bubble burst. Heroes began to resent the burden of the worship they carried and withdrew from the public. With no one to guide them the followers really started to do their own thing.

With the umbilical cord broken everybody started to grow up. People no longer needed topical songs to tell them how they should feel. They no longer needed models to show them how they should act. They all went their own way. Some hippies' locks were clipped and business schools got filled with money hungry creative people. All facets of the arts and business world got saturated with the newly freed youth.

Many expressions of the two diverse generations merged together to form a shaky link bridging the famous generation gap. Finally issues like the ending of the Vietnam war and Watergate became split by political viewpoint alone and not by lines of age.

Today the individual is receiving his and her proper recognition. What Walt Whitman said in the mid-1800s is a fresh comment of the 1970s:

"Take off your hat to nothing known or unknown or to any man or number of men. . . . re-examine all you have been told at school or church or in any book, daisies whatever insults your own soul, and your very flesh shall be a great poem."

It seems as though the generations of all times are coming together. Bob Dylan is now over thirty years old. In the light of a remarkable new freedom, beginning to emerge in the world today, it is not surprising that nobody really cares.

Barrie Gellis

Since college, Barrie Gellis has been devoting his time to writing essays and poetry.

The Monitor's daily religious article

Abundant living

The resources of infinite Love are available to us all. While the mortal, material view of man presents him as limited and often deprived of health, supply, or happiness, the spiritually enlightened view of man shows him to be the heir of the infinitely rich nature of God, good.

The basis of true substance, security, and peace of mind should not be sought in materiality. The miracles that Christ Jesus performed, healing, reforming, and regenerating men, were accomplished through his understanding of God's perfection and power and of man's inseparable unity with God as His perfect likeness. Jesus, who exemplified the Christ, or the spiritual ideal of man's sonship with God, said, "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly."

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, showed in her own life the rewards of the spiritual understanding of life. God, divine Truth and Love, is Life. Mrs. Eddy was essentially without funds when she began her great lifework of establishing Christian Science, which brings the positive rules of health, harmony, and supply to be demonstrated in more effective human living. Yet her mission was carried to its full purpose, and abundance was certainly hers in later years. She has given ample proof of her words, "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies."

As a deeper appreciation of the truly valuable spiritual verities of life takes hold in our consciousness, a desire for and dependence upon material condi-

tions and possessions gradually diminish. We no longer let the state of the economy, the size of a bank account, or even the security of a job dominate our thought or dictate our peace and assurance. A humble, Christlike attitude of reliance and trust in God, the loving Father and Mother of us all, to supply our every need under every circumstance will develop in us a genuine and constant sense of abundance, unaltered by the fluctuating circumstances inherent in a mortal sense of existence.

I know two people who offer an interesting contrast. One has very little financial security; if measured materially, yet her attitude and living style are full of richness and color. She learned long ago that substance is spiritual and looks for her supply to the inexhaustible source of God's goodness. The other person has material affluence, but because of dependence upon her acquisitions and fear that unforeseen circumstances could deprive her of them, her life is limited and drab and somehow uneventful. It would be less than honest to say she is enjoying an abundant sense of life.

If our resources seem barren and limited, with many aspirations unfulfilled, let us ask ourselves if we are truly opening our thought to God, acknowledging His goodness. Are we trying to reflect His intelligence and love in our daily lives? Are we trying harder to be forgiving, patient, compassionate, generous, pure, honest?

A more spiritual outlook can result in a more realistic evaluation of what is important in our lives. It is the gateway to real security.

John 10:10; "Miscellaneous Writings," p. 307.

(Wherever on the page may be found a translation of this article in Arabic, four times a year an article on Christian Science appears in an Arabic translation.)

Daily Bible verse

... the fruit of the Spirit is in all goodness and righteousness and truth. Ephesians 5:9

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Kurt Vonnegut Jr. says

Most writers I know, all over the world, do the best they can. They must. They have no choice in the matter. All artists are specialized cells in a single, huge organism, mankind. Those cells have to behave as they do, just as the cells in our hearts or our fingertips have to behave as they do. We here are some of those specialized cells. Our purpose is to make mankind aware of itself, in all its complexity, and to dream its dreams. We have no choice in the matter.

Kurt Vonnegut Jr.: "Wampeters, Foma, and Granfaloon"
Delacorte Press/Seymour Lawrence, ©1974

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

Monday, January 27, 1975

The Monitor's view

Opinion and commentary

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Averting collision

It is too much to ask that politics be entirely taken out of the nation's current economic wrappings. But it is disheartening that in a time said to be one of grave national peril the President and Congress are headed on a collision course.

The House is moving to stop Mr. Ford from imposing higher tariffs on oil imports. And, even if Congress eventually coalesces to pass its own economic and energy program, it is possible the President will veto it — a move that would not only delay action on the economy but perhaps have adverse political implications in other areas where congressional cooperation is needed.

This is not a happy state of affairs. Where is that "partnership" that was promised early in the Ford administration? What happened to "cooperation and conciliation"? We strongly endorse Sen. Mike Mansfield's plea that President Ford and Congress get together to thrash out differences before they reach the stage of confrontation.

One can only applaud the President's decision to act vigorously. He has presented a program that, whatever its failings, addresses the twin problems of recession and energy. He has looked at the income-tax side of the picture with unusual flexibility given his conservative instincts.

Yet many legitimate questions have arisen over the energy part of his package that he has not adequately explained, either in the course of his current deftly orchestrated public relations

campaign or in meetings with congressional leaders.

How, for instance, can his tariffs on imported oil avoid a crippling inflationary impact? Why does Mr. Ford's estimate that the ripple effect throughout the economy will be about \$30 billion while a Library of Congress study, the Brookings Institution and many economists put the figure at over \$50 billion?

Why has the President failed to explain how he would help the hard-pressed New England region? Why is there no provision for mandatory investment of oil industry profits in energy development? Why did Mr. Ford reject a higher tax on heavy automobiles?

Perhaps his is the most sensible and realistic approach to the energy challenge. But these complex questions need explanation. Otherwise, the American man in the street sees only that the government is taking away with the left hand what it gives with the right.

Soon the President will be off on the hustings, so to speak, selling his program to the American people over the heads of the Congress. If this exercise helps clarify the Ford economic strategy and wins support for the President, fine. But it seems to us urgent that a parallel effort be made to work with congressional leaders to stave off a time-consuming and unproductive political clash.

It would be a credit to both the chief executive and the lawmakers if they chose now to prevent political considerations from taking precedence over economic necessities.

Two years after Vietnam 'peace'

The second anniversary of the Vietnam peace agreement arrives today with peace still tragically remote. Both North and South Vietnam continue to violate the accords. A weekend report from Saigon says that more soldiers from both sides are being killed than at any time during the long years of American involvement.

All Americans must join in the spirit of the Assembly to Save the Peace Agreement marking the anniversary in Washington. It is on the means to save the peace that opinions differ.

The trend is away from indefinitely supporting large amounts of United States military aid to South Vietnam, as permitted under the agreement's provision for replacing equipment. Congress halved the administration request for \$1.4 billion, and now President Ford is asking what he regards as a minimum restoration — \$300 million — of the amount Congress cut. Senator Kennedy has just announced he would vote against this request — as he reports on the growing number of refugees.

The persistent question is whether additional American arms fruitlessly prolong the bloodshed or have the net result of serving the best interests of the Vietnamese people.

This newspaper, in support of the principle of self-determination, has favored U.S. military aid to South Vietnam under the terms of the peace accord. The figure of \$300 million does not appear ex-

orbitant in the light of intensified fighting in South Vietnam and continued Soviet and Chinese aid to Hanoi. It will be justified if it can at least help preserve a military stalemate so that the negotiations and democratic processes called for by the Paris accords can go forward.

To this end President Ford and Secretary Kissinger ought to make it unmistakably clear to South Vietnam's President Thieu that he has a responsibility for acting according to the agreement in his domestic policies if American aid is to continue. If Americans are going to send him money while their own pocketbooks are pinched, they need demonstrated evidence that the funds are going to defend the Vietnamese people's interests and not add to their burden of repression and corruption.

Americans would agree with Mr. Ford's statement the other night that "if a country and its people want to protect their way of life against aggression, we will help them in a humanitarian way and in a military way with arms and funds, if they're willing to fight for themselves... and the South Vietnamese apparently do wish to maintain their national integrity and their independence."

This was the whole original motive for getting into Vietnam. The hard question now is to calculate American aid to most precisely serve this purpose.

Terrorism on Wall Street

The senseless and brutal bombing at a crowded restaurant in New York's Wall Street area last Friday by a Puerto Rican nationalist group serves no justifiable political purpose and can only be condemned in the strongest possible terms. We applaud Mayor Abraham Beame's determination to use every available tool of law enforcement to hunt down the assailants and "bring them to justice."

To what extent the bombing may represent an escalation of the sort of indiscriminate violence, so tragically seen in Northern Ireland the past several years, is yet unclear. But the terrorists, a small dissident Puerto Rican nationalist group calling itself the Fuerzas Armadas de Liberación Nacional Puertorriqueña (FALN), has claimed responsibility for prior New York City bombings.

Like most political terrorists, the FALN claims to speak for its nation's "masses" — in this case

the people of Puerto Rico, who, the terrorists insist, demand political independence and an end to that island's commonwealth status with the United States. Yet in election after election the great bulk of the people of Puerto Rico have voted to retain that very status and association.

In this latest incident the terrorists are estimated by police to have used a particularly heavy charge of explosives — possibly as many as 10 sticks of dynamite.

For law-enforcement agencies, the need for preventing such incidents is obviously difficult but readily apparent. Involved are questions of technical difficulties in getting to the explosives and disarming them if prior notice is given and, equally important, of maintaining necessary day-to-day police intelligence work to ferret out groups and individuals who would be willing to commit such unconscionable crimes. Every effort must be given to the task of preventing such tragedies.

'Can't we just sit down and talk this over?'



Let's think

Constructive tension?

By Erwin D. Canham

The issue of leadership in American government is still touch and go.

President Ford is carrying the campaign for his economic program to the people with energy comparable to that of his admired predecessor-but-four, Harry S. Truman. Mr. Ford, ardent campaigner, is taking every chance to reach the public. Not even in the Truman or Franklin Roosevelt days were anything like so many interviews at length with the newspapers, magazines, television networks (you name it) vouchsafed by an American President.

Is it working? Well, at the very least, the President is showing himself to be a fighter. Indecision and uncertainty have vanished. Programs are being explained. The President even dashes out on the White House lawn, in what is described as a moment of impulse, to make sure the Northeastern governors don't dominate the publicity.

Battles ahead

This is all legitimate and healthy. But it does not mean that the President is going to get his program through Congress without very drastic change. There are some gory battles ahead, with the worst of them centered on how to reduce imported oil.

The President and the Congress are confronting each other with weapons which hover on the edge of illegitimacy.

The executive proclamation by which the President seeks to impose an import tax on oil was a use of presidential power which — in the absence of consensus — raises great question of abuse. Was it really legitimate for the Secretary of the Treasury to waive public hearings; was it really right for the President to use again the claim of national security?

Questions linger

On the other hand, was it really legitimate for the Ways and Means Committee to link its opposition to the import tax to the bill raising the debt ceiling? Is it really right for a reform Congress to use an old device against the veto which has often been abused? If Congress doesn't have the votes to pass a measure over the presidential veto, is it responsible to block it by a maneuver?

Thus, in the intense battle over energy policy, there are mistakes on both sides. What is desperately needed, at this time of continued economic ordeal, is leadership which will approach consensus. That moment has unfortunately not come, although it approaches in terms of general objectives. That is to say, very widespread agreement exists that a tax cut will be a desirable boost for the economy. Disagreement exists over its scope, its timing, and its area of benefit, but few dissent from the

Readers write

'Retooling' for peace

To The Christian Science Monitor:

An independent voter who is fully committed to the American way of life cannot refrain from commenting on the completely irresponsible views of Treasury Secretary William E. Simon as reported by Harry B. Ellis in the Monitor: "Years of deficit spending by the federal government, involving a mushrooming of federal programs, already have started the nation down a path leading toward socialism."

The only way that statement could possibly be documented would be to include the unwarranted escalation and unconscionable continuation of the undeclared "war" in Indo-China.

Further, there is but one possible way responsibly to seek a balanced federal budget. I refer to the immediate, drastic reduction of the imbalance as caused by the wholly unwarranted Pentagon excesses, especially in the area of nuclear arms development. And it should be abundantly clear to Mr. Simon and President Ford that it is the devoting of so large a percentage of our nation's production facilities to military material that continues the inflationary spiral.

This may all, at first, seem simplistic but I challenge any economist to deny that "retooling" for peace is finally the only long-term way to reduce both inflation and unemployment. Mr. Simon and President Ford might do well to ask if that is not where the votes lie in bicentennial America.

Bedford, Mass. Rev. Perry E. Haines

To The Christian Science Monitor:

After the Pentagon papers show what a fraud the whole Vietnam war was. After Watergate showed what fraud Nixon was, why do we continue to waste money on South Vietnam? Why? Because of utter stupidity or wrong thinking by Washington. Must be stopped. No more United States dollars for South Vietnam. No more flights by U.S. planes on North Vietnam. For heaven's sake America wake up and use our own sources for something worthwhile.

Sea Cliff, N.Y. Frank O. Bryman

To The Christian Science Monitor:

In reference to Joseph Harsch column in the Monitor: Since we have a moral commitment to our taxpayers' money to South Vietnam to use in military actions against their enemy? The honorable course of action would be for the United States to use that money for the relief of its own economy, both inflation and recession.

Mr. Harsch would like to extend on revenue sharing of government land to a foreign nation. I believe the revenue sharing should be restricted to the welfare and benefit of the American taxpayers. In fact, no commitment of the taxpayers' money; any foreign state should be made unless approved by a majority of American voters in a national referendum.

San Diego, Calif. Nalia Dack

First lady chief justice

To The Christian Science Monitor:

The Monitor recently stated the Justice Susie M. Sharp is the first lady chief justice in the history of the United States.

Chief Justice Sharp is, of course, an outstanding jurist, but the distinction of being the first lady chief justice goes to Lorna E. Lockwood of the Arizona Supreme Court. Justice Lockwood was elected to the Arizona Supreme Court in 1980 and was elected by her fellow judges as chief justice, an office she held in 1980-81 and again in 1970-71. Justice Lockwood is still a member of this court. Her father was also a member of this court and a former chief justice.

James Duke Cameron

Phoenix, Ariz.

An Indian Shangri-La?

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Anthony Williams' letter with reference to the Havasupai-Grand Canyon issue contains inaccuracies and distortions.

First, the reference to the restoration of the tribal lands as a "gift." The land in question was Havasupai land for more than 1,000 years, generations before European foot stepped there.

Second, Senate bill 1296 explicitly prohibits the tribal members — and anyone else — from engaging in commercial timber production, commercial mining, and mineral production. It limits land use to traditional purposes, agriculture, and grazing.

Finally, the grossest distortion of all: that the Havasupais "reside in a Shangri-La." This paradise on the floor of the canyon consists of 835 acres, of which only 230 are arable. It is accessible by 70 miles of dirt road and 8 of horse trail. There are 70 families living in fewer than 50 houses. There is a school, but only for the first four grades; at the age of 10, children are taken from their families and sent nearly 400 miles away to a boarding school. Average income is \$700 per year. A doctor visits once a month. Life expectancy is 44, compared to the national average of 70, and infant mortality is 25 percent.

When winter weather comes, the Havasupais are unable to ascend to the rim, and people die because they cannot get medical help. Recently, an old woman died of pneumonia contracted while trying to leave the canyon, and two young men froze to death on the trail. If this is Mr. Williams' version of Shangri-La, I suggest he trade his place in Seattle for the idylls of Havasupai life.

One wonders — and yet one does not wonder — why no protests are heard from middle Americans when Indian lands are confiscated for commercial, public, and federal use, as they all too frequently are. Is it simply that the genocide has been transmuted to something less apparently bloody, disguised and slicked over by bureaucracy and legislation, and therefore somehow rendered acceptable to us?

Has the integrity of our national park system become the overriding moral concern, surpassing our compassion for humanity? Save the land, yes, but let us begin by saving the people who know how to save the land.

Sandra Frewitt Edelman

Santa Fe, N.M.

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.

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